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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,438 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
L.	Indus.....	3462	630	W. E. Breeze	28th July.
—	Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L.	Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th ,,
M.	Malwa	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson....	18th ,,
L.	Carthage ..	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th ,,
—	Gwalior....	2733	5 0	F. Harris	1st Sept.
L.	Parramatta	4750	900	W. D. Anderson..	8th ,,
M.	Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairtiough	15th ,,
					Friday.
L.	Pekin.....	3900	600	A. Symons	25th Sept.
—	Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber ..	2nd Oct.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
KHEDIVE.....	3860 600	A. C. Loggin.....	24th July.
VERONA	3116 600	M. de Horne	7th Aug.
TEHERAN	3326 400	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
ROHILLA.....	3500 700	W. Barratt	4th Sept.
BRINDISI	3 42 550	L Reeves	18th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 16, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class, Rs. 620. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 190, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons. H.P.	
MANILLA.....	4,500 800	1st Augt. 1885.
CHINA	5,000 850	1st Sept. ,,
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000 850	1st Oct. ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 6, 1885.

AUSTRO- HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons. H. P.	To sail 1885.
BERENICE.....	C.B. Verona	3,600 550	2nd Aug.
EXTRA.....	G. Maborcich	1,100 600	2nd Sept.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500 550	2nd Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1885.
MEDUSA .....R. Deperis.....		3,503 550	29th July

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
May 16, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1885.
CLAN	FORBES.....	2,800	J. A. Guard..	30th July.
* ,,	MACDONALD	2,700	W. Miller.....	6th Aug.
* ,,	MUNROE.....	2,200	R. H. Betteley	20th ,,
,,	CAMERON.....	2,500	J. R. Hewley.	31st ,,

* These steamers do not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th June, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.

Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.

COLOURED.

Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 31st July, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on Monday, 3rd August at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail,) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th July, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th July, 1885. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAINT RAPHAEL TANNIN WINE.

RICH in strengthening and tonic properties Easy of digestion and of exquisite taste, it is an invigorating tonic for convalescents and debilitated persons.

Cash Rs. 2-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERFUMES
FOR THE TOILET AND HANDKERCHIEF.

TREACHER'S LAVENDER WATER

FOR sweetness and durability cannot be surpassed, the delightful aroma of the Lavender being preserved and not superseded by the addtion of other perfumes.. per bot. Rs. 1-12 and 3.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE,
And other Perfumes by this celebrated maker ..... Rs. 1-4 & 2-4
BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET..... ,, 1-12 & 3-4

LUBIN'S PARISIAN PERFUMES.
These Perfumes are supplied to the ex-Empress Eugenie, and are considered the very finest made.

Forget-me-not.	Jockey Club.	Millefleurs.
Frangipani.	Moss Rose.	Ylang-Ylang.
Jsamine.	Opoponax.	Wood Violet, etc.

Rs. 2-0 and Rs. 3-8.

LUNDBORG'S NEW YORK PERFUMES.
Edenia and Marschal Niel Rose..... per bot. Rs. 2-8
Tally-Ho and Fascination Bouquet... ,, ,, 1-8

EAU-DE-COLOGNE
No. 4 and Gegenuberdem Julichs Plats
FLORIDA WATER..... per bot. Re. 1
VIOLET POWDER, TOILET SOAPS, SPONGES, &c., &c.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1879 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1879 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

A DIVIDEND for the Half-year ending 31st March 1885 of Re. 1 As. 8 per share WILL BE PAID at the Office here to the holders of Rupee Bearer Shares on presentation of the warrants.

Bombay, July 22, 1885.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1885.

UNDER the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, of Section 2 of Act I. of 1881, and of Section 1, of Act III. of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent of Ten Lakhs of Rupees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to bearer in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on presentation of coupons which will be issued with the Debentures. 2 per cent. of the amount tendered to be paid on application. The balance on or before Tuesday, 11th August, 1885.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the date above named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 2 o'clock p.m. on TUESDAY, 28th July, 1885, and they will thereafter be opened in presence of a Committee appointed by the Trustees for the purpose.

The Form of Tender is given below. Those who wish to use printed forms can obtain them by application to the Secretary Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures shall be a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge for interest payable to the Secretary of State for India in Council provided for by Section 34.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept any tender or tenders.

By order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE.
Acting Secretary,
Bombay, 20th July, 1885.

FORM OF TENDER.

I _____
hereby tender for Rupees _____
of Bombay PORT TRUST DEBENTURES, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees _____
Annas _____ for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.
I enclose Rupees _____
and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance on or before Tuesday, 11th August, 1885.
I require the amount in _____ Debentures of Rupees _____ each.
(Signature) _____

WANTED,

FOR the Northern Bengal State Railway, a CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER competent to execute all repairs to Railway Clocks and Watches. Salary. Rs. 60 per mensem.

Copies of Testimonials to be forwarded to the Loco. Superintendent, Northern Bengal State Railway, Saidpur.

A. MORTON,
Locomotive Superintendent.
Loco. Supdt.'s Office, Saidpur, the 18th July, 1885.

CLARETS.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs and others who are accustomed to obtain their Wines from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price list; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer, lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers, even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 0	6 0 ...	... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... Light with good flavour.	... 10 0	6 0
10 0	6 0 ...	... BORDEAUX ... A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	... 10 0	6 0
13 0	7 8 ...	... PETIT MEDOC ... Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	... 13 0	7 8
16 0	9 8 ...	.. SUPERIOR MEDOC ... Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	... 16 0	9 8
21 0	11 8 ...	...CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	... 21 0	11 8
26 0	14 8 ...	... CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	... 26 0	14 8
32 0	17 0 ...	... CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	... 32 0	17 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Dress Cloaks.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Millinery, Lace, Gloves.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Ball Dresses, Tea Gowns.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Trousseaux, Layettes.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Children's Dresses, Underlinen.

NOVELTIES IN EACH ITEM ABOVE JUST TO HAND.

BOMBAY POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

CHEAP PIANOS.

S. ROSE AND CO., BOMBAY.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to call attention to the following serviceable second-hand Pianofortes which they are selling at greatly reduced prices to make room for new instruments :—

BIJOU" COTTAGE, solid mahogany, compass. 5 octaves, entire iron frame.....	Rs. 250
WALNUT COTTAGE, entire iron frame, full compass, 7 octaves	,, 350
BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves.....	,, 350
BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	,, 400
WALNUT SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves.....	,, 450
EBONIZED SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	,, 500
EBONIZED SQUARE by LIPP of STUTTGART, metal frame and brass corners, full compass, 7 octaves.....	,, 500
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Ebonized Square, overstrung bass, full compass, 7 octaves all metal work, electro-plated.....	,, 600
"SYMPATETIC" by S. Rose & Co., of solid mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, overstrung bass, almost equal to new.....	,, 750
STODART GRAND, Rosewood, compass, 6½ octaves.....	,, 50
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves, metal bars, &c.....	,, 300
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, brass bound corners, metal bars, &c.....	,, 550
BROADWOOD & SON'S GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves, metal bars and wrest plank.....	,, 600

Catalogues of Pianos and Harmoniums, American Organs, Music and sundries free to imports.

New Pianofortes by all the best makers, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,750.

S. ROSE & CO. BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & CO.,
CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Heavy) Rs. 22-8 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Medium) Rs. 20 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Light) Rs. 18 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF COMPOSITION for the above

Regulation Boots of every description made to order.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Lace and Buttoned Boots and Shoes for walking, etc. Patent-Leather Dress-Boots, Pumps, Lawn-Tennis Shoes, etc., etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

BOMBAY.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
FORT, BOMBAY.

I HAVE been much pleased with the arrangements of the Great Western Hotel. A fairly good Hotel is badly wanted at Bombay; and I hope that the Great Western Hotel will be a success.
F. T. HEWSON.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawley-Boevey have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for about 10 days, and are very pleased with the accommodation provided. It is by far the best Hotel at which they have yet stayed in Bombay.
A. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, C. S

I found everything very comfortable at this Hotel. Food, attendance, and management first-rate; charges moderate. I would strongly recommend it to visitors to Bombay. It is far better in every way than Hotels I have been to here of longer standing.
H. P. MULOCK, C. S.

I have stayed here for the last eight days, and have found everything very comfortable and satisfactory.
J. F. FLEET, C. S.

Mrs. C. E. Smith stayed at the Great Western Hotel from the 13th to the 16th of February with me, and we found the attendance, table supplies, comfort and cleanliness of the establishment excellent. We were also much pleased with the civility and attention shown by every one connected with the Hotel.
CHARLES E. SMITH, M. D.

I have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for six days, and have found it by far the most comfortable Hotel I have ever stayed in in Bombay. The rooms are very clean, and a very good Table is kept up. I have much pleasure in giving this testimony in favour of an Establishment which I consider well deserving of support.
R. H. QUILL, M. D., Surgeon, A. M D.

The most comfortable, finest and cleanest Hotel I have stayed in at Bombay, and I have tried most.
A. C. TUTE, B. C. S.

The best and most comfortable Hotel I have been at in Bombay, and recommend it strongly to every one.
J. LEGGETT, Lieut-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps.

MECHANICAL WORKSHOP
24, CHURCH-GATE STREET.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS DEPARTMENT of our business is personally superintended by a thoroughl PRACTICAL EUROPEAN ENGINEER. We shall be glad to undertake the manufacturing o every description of Mechanical Appliances. REPAIRS thoroughly executed to

CHRONOMETERS, SEXTANTS, COMPASSES,
ELECTRIC CLOCKS, APPARATUS, BELLS AND BATTERIES,
DYNAMO-MACHINES, ELECTRO-MOTORS,
SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, MILLS, ENGINEERS' TOOLS, BICYCLES
DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, AND TRICYCLES, SWORDS, GUNS,
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.,
MECHANICAL FIGURES, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
OPTICAL GOODS, &c., &c. CLOCKS, WATCHES, MUSICAL BOXES.

ELECTRO-PLATING AND GILDING
EXECUTED IN A MOST EFFICIENT MANNER.
THE OLDEST PIECE OF PLATE CAN BE RENEWED AS GOOD AS NEW.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

CASH. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.	BORDEAUX.—RED.	CREDIT. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
34 8	36 4	Château Lafite { After }	36 0	38 0
34 8	36 4	Château Mouton { Dinner }	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 12	Château Rauzan { Wines }	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	Château Palmer	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	Château Larose { Dinner }	24 0	26 0
21 4	23 4	St. Julien { Wines }	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
16 0	18 0	St. Estephe, a favourite { Breakfast }	16 8	18 8
14 0	16 0	Medoc Bordeaux bottled { Wines. }	14 8	16 8
10 0	12 0	Medoc, Bombay bottled	10 8	12 8
		BORDEAUX.—WHITE.		
25 0	27 0	Haut Sauterne, delicate flavour	26 0	28 0
19 0	21 0	Barsac, very choice	20 0	22 0
15 8	17 8	Graves, delicious breakfast Wine	16 0	18 0
		BURGUNDY.—RED.		
33 0	35 0	Chambertin, the élite of Burgundies...	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits, from the celebrated Cote	28 0	30 0
26 12	28 12	Corton, high class wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 8	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	21 4	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	22 0
19 4	21 4	Macon, a genuine Beaujolais	20 0	22 0
		BURGUNDY.—WHITE.		
26 12	28 12	Chablis La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
18 0	20 0	Chablis, light, pleasant wine	19 0	21 0
		CHAMPAGNE.		
56 0	59 0	Wachter and Co.'s "Royal Charter"	59 0	62 0
55 0	...	Moet and Chandon's Extra Superior...	58 0	...
49 8	...	Moet and Chandon's White Dry Sillery	52 0	...
50 0	...	Cutler Palmer's "Excelsior" '80 Vintage	52 0	...
...	35 0	Vinest Dry Sparkling, per hamper of 24 half-pints	...	34 8
51 0	...	Perinet and Fils "Cuvee-Reserve"	56 0	...
60 0	...	Perrier and Jouet, cuvee reserve (Finest Extra, Extra Dry)	62 0	...
56 0	57 0	Heidsieck's dry Monopole	58 0	61 0
32 12	35 12	Carte Blanche (Sibadey's), dry...	34 0	37 0
25 8	28 8	Saumur, Finest Sparkling	26 8	29 8
		PORT.		
37 4	...	Old Crusted (many years in bottle)	39 0	...
26 4	28 4	Invalid's ... ... gold capsule...	27 8	29 8
26 4	...	Invalid's Rich ... ... gold ,, ...	27 8	...
23 0	24 0	Dessert Wine ... ... black ,, ...	24 0	26 0
19 4	21 4	A good full Wine ... ... red ,, ...	20 0	22 0
15 4	16 4	Spanish Port ... ... green	16 0	18 0
23 0	...	Sacramental Wine, St. Martin's Malaga	24 0	...
32 8	34 8	Do. Tinta Francisca	34 0	36 0

NOTICES.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 31st August next, by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden, up to 11 a.m. and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m. (local time) for contract as specified for 1886-87, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Coal. Under Schedule No. 3

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

A. PHELPS, Colonel,
Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 11th July, 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in August next, by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden up to 11 a.m., (local time) of each of the dates fixed against each for contracts as specified for the Calendar year 1886 when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Cattle and Sheep for Slaughter ...	Under Schedule No. 1	Tenders to be received on 20th August 1885
Beef and Mutton	Do. No. 2	do. do.
Hired Draught Bullocks.....	Do. No. 4	do. do.
Hired tonnage and conveyance of coal	Do. No. 5	do. do.
Drawing, conveying and distributing water.....	Do. No. 6	do. do.
Hospital Clothing and Bedding.....	Do. No. 7	do. 26th Aug '85
Leather Articles.....	Do. No. 8	do. do.
Wooden Articles.....	Do. No. 9	do. do.
Bamboo and Rattan articles.....	Do. No. 10	do. do.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

A. PHELPS, Colonel,
Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 11th July, 1885.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,

REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 20" and stroke 4'.

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING AND EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES,
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on THURSDAY next, the 30th instant, at 1-30 p.m.

A. F. BEAUPORT,
Chairman.
Bombay, July 25, 1885.

NOTICE.—The Ship CANNANORE stranded at the river Dovy, about 40 miles north of POORER, GOA, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION for the benefit of the concerned along with articles salved from the vessel. The sale will take place at POORER on 15th August, 1885.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Lloyd's Agents.
Bombay, 21st July, 1885.

TONITE.

THE only EXPLOSIVE which the guaranteed Railways are now permitted to carry.—Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Bombay.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

FOR ESTIMATES, SPECIFICATIONS and PLANS of all descriptions of Oil-mill Plant, whether for Bullock or Steam-power, and DESIGNS and ESTIMATES of ordinary Buildings and Building Work, and all descriptions of Engineering Work—apply to

FREDK. A. O'BRIEN,
Mcl. and Genl. Draughtsman and Engineer.
17, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL, BOMBAY,

IS the breeziest and most delightfully situated house in Bombay, commanding a charming view of the sea and of Breach Candy, and the rooms are open to the cool, refreshing, and health-giving westerly breezes.

The proprietor begs to offer his thanks to the patrons for their kind patronage hitherto, and begs to inform them and the European gentry of Bombay and the mofussil that there are several suites of apartments both for families as well as bachelors at present vacant.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Should sufficient inducement offer, permanent residents will be carried to Fort and back free of charge.

Unsurpassed testimonials too numerous to detail.

JUST RECEIVED,
A SMALL SHIPMENT OF
ALLEN AND GINTER'S
"RICHMOND GEM"
TOBACCO
(Curly Cut)
for Pipes and Cigarettes.
EXQUISITELY FRESH AND SWEET.
Rs. 2-4 per ½lb. Tin.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
THE
PARSEE VICTORIA THEATRICAL CO.
having concluded arrangements with
MDLLE. FRANZINI,
Champion Lady Bicycliste of the world, to give a few of her marvellous performances are pleased to announce the FIRST REPRESENTATION
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 29TH JULY,
and each
SATURDAY AND WEDNESDAY
following,
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY,
To be followed by the
FASCINATING OPERA OF
FISANIA AGAIB
By the talented members of
THE PARSI V. T. COMPANY.
For further particulars please see programmes.

TO BE LET, from 1st September, the upper floor of a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, now occupied by G. G. Craig, Esquire. Rent Rs. 120. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a cool RESIDENCE in one of the new buildings on Mody Bay, near the European General Hospital. For rent and other particulars, Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on Bellasis Road, Byculla. Rent Rs. 125. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Company's Act X of 1866 and in the matter of the EAST INDIA BANK in LIQUIDATION.
CHARLES AGNEW TURNER..........Official Liquidator.

NOTICE is hereby given that under the directions of the Official Liquidator abovenamed and with the sanction of the Court Messrs MEHERJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co. will on the 6th day of August, 1885, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at their office, No. 4, Meadow-street, Fort, all the right title and interest, which the above Bank has at present against ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY, an adjudged Insolvent in respect of a decree passed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay against the said Alladinbhoy Habibbhoy, at the instance of the above Bank, in suit No.111-66, and the other claims if any which the said Bank may have against any person or persons under the conditions of sale approved of by the Court, and which can be inspected at any time during office hours,before the day of the sale on application to Messrs, Meherjee Johnstone and Co. or to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Solicitors to the Official Liquidator abovenamed at their office No. 20 Esplanade Road Bombay.—Dated this 27th day of July 1885.
PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

FOR SALE one Horizontal Compound Condensing Engine 100 N. H. P. new.
One Portable Beam Engine 80 H.P. by B. Hick.
One 50 H. P. Horizontal with spur Gear and Pump.
One ditto
One Horizontal Engine 14 inches Cylinder 28 inch stroke with variable expression Gear and feed pump new.
Two ditto 12 inches Cylinders, new.
One 5 inches new.
One pair 5 inches Cylinders with reversing Gear.
One ditto vertical 7 inches Cylinder.
Three Boilers 28' by 7' Double flue complete with mountings by Daniel Adamson.
Two ditto by Galloway.
One ditto 30' by 7' double flue by Bowling Iron Company.
One ditto 20' by 6' double flue by Clayton and Shuttleworth.
One M. Tubular Boiler 20' by 7'
One 4 H.P. Vertical Boiler.
22 Green's Economizer Tubes, new.
One Green's Economizer 17 sets of Pipes, complete.
One 16" inches Centrifugal pump foot valve and pipes.
One ditto 11 in.
One ditto 9 in.
One ditto 4 in.
One ditto 3 in.
One 3-cwts. Steam Hammer with spring Tools.
One 23 feet Lathe Screw cutting and self-acting.
Two 12 feet ditto.
One Boring machine up to 48 inches dia.
20 Tons of Rolled and Turned Shaftings from 1 in. to 5 in. dia. Cast iron Pulleys and Drums of sizes.
50 Tons of Roadway Girders 7 feet by 12 inch deep.
21 Platts Cotton Gins and one opener.
French Bart Mill stones and frames.
Smiths' Anvils, swage Blocks and stands.
Carding Engines 45 by 40.
One Card Grinding Machine.
Two Drawing frames.
One Pocupine opener.
One Slubbing.
One Intermediate.
Two Rovings.
12 Mules 900 Spindles each 13-8 Gauge.
6 do. 1½ Gauge.
One Lord's exhaust opener with 100 feet pipes.
One double Crighton opener.
One do. with Lap machine Combined, new.
30 Throstle frames, 264 Spindles each.
14 Cop Reels.
Roving Slubbing and Throstle Spindles all on stock.
Heald yarn 12-40, 15-50, 15-60 in Bale or 420 lbs. each Reeds and Healds. Roller and other cloth Throstle and Mule Banding &c.—For particulars apply
T. SUGDEN,
Engineer, Machinery Agent and General Importer.
45, New Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay.

ALWAYS ON HAND.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AND CHEMICALS.
Warranted best quality and of Guaranteed Purity.
Price-list sent free on application.
Upcountry orders carefully and promptly executed.
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCIENTIFIC AND CHEMICAL APPARATUS AND PURE CHEMICALS.
From Best Known Makers of London.
For the use of Laboratories, High Schools, Colleges, &c.
Price-lists forwarded free on receipt of a card.
Upcountry orders promptly attended to and carefully executed by
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.
USE
MADON'S
VEGETABLE,
RELIABLE,
PLEASANT,
NEVER-FAILING
PULMONIC BALM.
TESTIMONIALS:
" Your Balm works wonders."
" A few doses and the child was much better."
" Found it most efficacious."
" Invaluable remedy for affections of the Lungs."
" Thanks; no repetition of attacks."
&c., &c., &c.
To be had at
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF THE CELEBRATED W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES.
On SATURDAY, the 1st August, at 1 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their room No. 41, Meadows-street.
A consignment of the celebrated W & A Gilbey's superior quality wines containing sherry, marsalla, port, claret, burgundy sautern, still hock and saiumer.
To close consignment will sell off one box at a time.
Sample bottles now on view.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 28th July, 1885.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 196 OF 1885.
MANCHABAI, widow ....Plaintiff.
vs.
RAHIMATBAI and others..............................Defendants.
WHEREAS by a Consent Decree made in the above suit on the 27th day of July, 1885, it was among other things ordered and decreed that the premises hereinafter described be forthwith sold by the plaintiff as mortgagee and that all parties to this suit should join in the conveyance to the Purchaser and to give him quite and peaceable possession of the said premises or such portion thereof as may be in their actual occupation.
Now notice is hereby given that pursuant to the said Consent Decree the said premises will be Sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHERJEE JOHNSTONE & Co., auctioneers, at the premises on MONDAY, the 10th day of August, 1885, at 4 p.m. For further particulars and conditions, of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bamanjee and Hormusjee attorneys for the plaintiff at their office in No. 19, Church-gate-street, or to the undersigned.
All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting all the west side of Don Todd second Row in the subdistrict of Mandvie, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 271 assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No, 136, containing by admeasurement 249 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by sweepers' passage, on or towards the west by the Don Tar Second Row, on or towards the north by Combud Banool Row and on or towards the south by the house of Siddick Parpia.—Dated this 27th day of July, 1885.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 28th July, 1885. Auctioneers.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.
"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice. Beetles. Roaches, Flies. Ants, Insects. Moles, Chipmunks, Gophers.
Cooper, Madon & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.
EVENING CONCERT,
TUESDAY, 4TH AUGUST,
Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR and LADY REAY,
in aid of the
BYCULLA SCHOOLS HOSPITAL FUND.

Reserved Seats .... Rs 4
Family tickets for 3 .... Rs 10
Second Seats .... Rs 2
Back Seats .... Re 1
Plan of the Hall and Tickets at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THE undersigned beg to inform the residing Public of the Fort that they have opened a Depôt in Church-gate-street, vis-a-vis Singer Sewing-Machine, where the PURE CRYSTAL ICE can be obtained at equal rates as at the Grant-road Factory, viz. ½ anna 1 lb. or 40 lbs. for 1 Rupee.
CRYSTAL ICE FACTORY.

BYCULLA CLUB, BOMBAY.
BYCULLA CLUB —The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 29th August, 1885, at 6 o'clock p.m.
W. MERRIMAN, Lt-Col.,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 27th July, 1885.

TO LET with immediate possession, a desirable TOP FLOOR in the Fort. Rent Rs. 60, For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

THE NETHERLANDS FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1845.
LONDON OFFICE:—1 Royal Exchange Buildings.
BANKERS.
Messrs. SMITH PAYNE & SMITHS.
RICHARD LE MARE & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.
N. B.—The Company is a member of the English Fire Offices Committee.

THE HINGUNGHAT MILL CO., Limited.
WANTED a Broker for the Hingunghat Mill Company, Limited, for the purpose of buying all Cotton and selling all Yarn, subject to the instructions of the Secretary and Manager, and to supply the requisite capital for that purpose from time to time to the extent of 2 lakhs rupees or under. Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and to state the commission required on the purchase of Cotton, the sale of Yarn and the interest on money in account current. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order of the Directors,
G. G. GEFFERT,
Secretary and Manager.
Hingunghat, 23rd July, 1885.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES are the quietest lock-stitch Machines in the world. No friction, no wear, no noise, no getting out of order. Liberal terms to agents and wholesale purchasers. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FLOUR MILLS and GRAM CRUSHERS for hand-power, of various sizes and capacity, simple, strong and durable. H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

THE IMPERIAL BICYCLE, Half-plated, 48 inches, of best Coventry manufacture, with lamp and bell. Credit Rs. 200. Cash Rs. 180.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE—LANDAU, & BAY MARE, either separately or as a turn-out. Apply to the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, Malabar Hill.

HAM, BACON and CHEESE 12 as. a lb. Draught Beer and Porter, FRESH, at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

PARASOLS, PARASOLS, PARASOLS, of Satin and Satin Cloth with lace, from Rs. 1-8. Also Ladies Flowers, received by the mail.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE best House in Bombay for Rare and Choice Perfumery imported direct from London and Paris—Francia and Fucile, Hair-Dressers, Meadow-street, 38.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS and OTHERS.—Medicine chests &c. are filled and replenished at very moderate rates. Liberal discount allowed by Fernandes and Co., Chemists &c., Bombay.

TRAVELLING BATHS, Painted Oak, 36-in. long, 16-in. deep, with strong leather strap, outer wicker basket, forming a commodious Travelling Trunk. Rs. 45. THORPE & Co., Rampart-row, Bombay.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Cheap and Comfortable Accommodation for the MONSOON.

WANTED a COMPOUNDER. Apply personally or by letter to THOMSON & TAYLOR.

PILSENER and GERMAN PALE ALE. Rs. 5 per doz. bots; Rs. 3-8, half bottles.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FOR SALE, a semi-grand PIANO by Broadwood, in good condition. May be seen at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s

PEARSE'S Ices and Iced Puddings. PEARSE'S fresh-made Jellies are said to be perfection.

DRESSES, DRESSES, neat and fashionably made. General satisfaction expressed by Patrons. —Mrs. COULSON, Boree-bunder.

PATENT RULING MACHINES.—Just unpacked. For ruling Account paper, Music, Invoices &c., &c., cheap, cheap, at Rs 12 only, at STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

WANTED, the address of Mrs. Cowley. Ladies' Nurse, formerly of Bombay. Address "A. B.," care of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

COME ONE, COME ALL—Try our Waterproof Suits Rs. 6 to Rs.12 Net Cash.—Y. A.LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors and General Contractors.

"GERMAN BEER" from the Frankfort Brewery Company.—Quarts, Rs. 5 per doz.; Pints, Rs. 3-8 cash—BODGER, WARBURTON and Co

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL.—The best in Bombay. Arrangement to carry permanent residents free of charge to Fort and back. Please see another column.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment, just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION, Gold, Silver and Metal Watches, and Clocks of various descriptions. KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE 150° and 125° Fire-test KEROSINE OIL of Arnold Hines Co. Brands. Apply to Tharia Topan or Godown-keeper at Mazagon.

ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE in first-rate condition. Birkett's selection, as originally supplied to the Bombay Clubs.—Importers, PHIPSON AND CO.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE MONSOON! THE MONSOON!— Waterproofs, Waterproofs, Waterproofs. Our new stock, just arrived, Cheap rates.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street.

WANTED a DOCTOR for a Pilgrim-going ship Apply to Hajee Cassum Joosub, Graham's Buildings, Fort, or Shepherd & Co. Buildings, Frere-road, Carnac-bunder.

FOR SALE OR HIRE.—Pumps of all descriptions for steam or hand power. Lorries and Crab Winches for weights up to 20 tons.—Machine Exchange Company 27, Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.

WARMING STOVES, admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat, with smallest consumption of fuel; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators. Rs. 25 30, and 35 each —J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart

RHINE WINE FOR SALE, consisting of Nierstiner at Rs. 15 per dozen. Hocpheimer at Rs.18 per dozen. Rhauenthaler at Rs. 30 per dozen. Also Brauerei Paulshohl Beer at Rs. 5-4 bottle and Rs. 3-4 per dozen pint and Angostura Bitters by Ch. A. Siezert at Rs. 18 per dozen pint. Apply to the United Merchants Company, Limited.

SHIP BISCUITS, Cabin Biscuits, Superfine Flour, Crew Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Beef, Pork, and other Provisions.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796,
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.			
Do	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canniste	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo-street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

THE SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING
ENABLES
EVERY LADY TO BE HER OWN DRESSMAKER
BY this system you can cut any garment worn by Lady or child without the use of any paper patterns and with a saving of from 1½ to 3 yards of material. With the scientific system no trouble is incurred, if the instructions are followed (which any person can master without the least trouble) it is impossible to make a misfit. The system has been tested in all kinds of forms, and it will never fail to make a perfect fit.
Mrs. VOJEL, sole agent for the Scientific System, guarantees to instruct any lady, in a few easy lessons how to cut from measure, any garment worn by lady or child, so that it will fit perfectly without alteration. Each lady will receive personal instructions till perfect for the sum of Rs. 30, including a complete set of instruments.
Apply by letter to "V.," care of this paper.
The S. S. have been awarded the only medal for dress-cutting of the International Health Exhibition.

ICE MACHINES.
WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the world renown
KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES
and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with
ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY.
Machines, which we erect complete and deliver in working order.
To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of these machines over those of other makers, we have erected a 2½ tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority, economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTAL ICE.
For information please apply to
MARTIN COHEN Co.
Sole Agents for India.
15, Forbes-street.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
n Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna,
Bombay Gazette Office. Rampart-row.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
" We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*.
" We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review*.
" The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin*.
The late Lord Clyde, writting for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, " I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
" Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough*.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.
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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
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BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co.; ROGERS AND Co.; BOLTON AND Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
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CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
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Kummel, Finest ....Per bottle	3 0	...
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Creme de Noyeau	2 8	1 8
Maraschino de Zara	3 0	1 12
Curacao	...	1 12
Kranter Magen Bitters	1 8	..
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OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
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Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each „ 1,200
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Musjid „	Junction*‡	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Sowda	Mirgani (for	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Marble	Katipurna
Parel Station	Raver	Rocks)	Moortizapoor
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Koorun
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Budnaira*
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Chandoor
Tannah*	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Damergaum
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Poolgaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Padesdari	Dygaum
	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdah†
Titwalla	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Pownar
Khadawali	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Wassind	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Shapoor	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Kapri
Atgaum	Hurda*	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Khurdee	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Kussarah*	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Keim
Egutpoorah	Sewnee	Poona†¶¶	Barsee Road*
Ghotee	Dharam	Loonee	Marhen
Bailgaum	Khundi	Oorooloe	Unger
Deolalee B. Siding	Dularia	Yeoat	Mohol
	Etarsee for	Kheirgaum	Packney
Nassick Rd*	Hoshangabad	Patus	Sholapur*‡
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Dhond†	Hoodgee
Niphar	Bagra	Boreball	Kurubgam
Lassulgaum	Semri	Decksal and	Doodneh
Munmar	Sohagpore*¶	Bheegwan	Goodoor
Nandgaum*	Paparia (for	Kartruz	Goolburga
Naidongree	Pachmari)	Poomulwaree	Shahabad*†‡
Chalisgaum	Bankeri	Warrengaum	Wadi
Kujgaum	Babai	Nargaum	Nulwar
Galna	Gadawara	Khankeer	Yedagherry
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Myjee	Kureli (for	Biswa Bridge	Road
Mussawud	Saugor)	Nandoora	Kistna
Sisowlee	Nursingpore	Jullum†	Chicksago
Julgaum	Kuruk Bail	Sheagaum*	Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Brrehavi
Marine Line	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad [bad
Churney Rd	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Grant Road	Sunjan	Pallei	Bara:ree
Mahaluxmee	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Parell	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutte
Dadur	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Bandora	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
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Berowlee	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
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Bhynder	Muroleo	Nowley	Kharraghora
Bassein Road	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
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Wady Junc*	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
Seram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

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	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sana-hra
	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Limbdi	Dhola Junc.	Khakharia	Sihore
Chuda	Jalia	Vavdi	Vartej
Rampur	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
Kundli	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines
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1872 ....£2,318,21 11 5 | 1882 ....£4,842,054 14
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FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
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In 1882 there was paid ... £505,936-19-5
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THE FUNDS show a steady increase and now amount to
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IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
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A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
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GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

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on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, evening.

Vessels Arrived.—Clan Macdonald (s), from Glasgow; Lilburn Tower (s) Cardiff; and Malwa (s), London.
Vessels Sailed.—Assyria (s), for Bussorah.

Music at the Apollo-Bunder.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder this evening:—

Quadrille	Lights of London	Coote.
Selection	Le Pompon	Lecocq.
Valse	Alexandra	Gung'l.
Grand selection	Martha	Flotow.
Valse	Kate Kearney	Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Polo.—The game this afternoon is as follows:—

Black and Yellow vs.	White
Mr. Arthur.	Mr. Ker.
Mr. Barton.	Mr. King.
Mr. Prevost.	Mr. Macrae.
Mr. Russell.	Mr. Richards.
Mr. Wallace.	Mr. Sevile.

Play to begin at 5-30 p.m.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The increase in goods traffic on this railway for the week ending the 18th inst. was 89,463 maunds.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Lawada entered, and the s. s. Waverley left, the dock on Sunday; the s. s. Malwa and Clan Macdonald entered yesterday.

Drowned.—A European fireman named Hamilton Pool, of the s.s. Selembria, lying in the Prince's Dock, was drowned on Sunday while swimming near his vessel. Every effort was made by two of his shipmates to rescue him, but without success. The body has not been recovered as yet.

Gamblers.—Seedick Hoosein Ahmed Ali and nine others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Constable Elliott, before Mr. P. Ryan, with gaming on Sunday night in a common gaming-house at Guzer-street. They were all convicted and fined in sums of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 each. Another gang of six men who were arrested on Saturday by Inspector Stanford, while gambling in a house in Bellasis-road, were fined Rs. 10 each.

A Young Thief.—A Hindoo lad named Rama Dhondo, nine years of age, was yesterday convicted of stealing four gold beads, a gold ear-ornament, and a gold neck-ornament, of the total value of Rs. 33, the property of his uncle, named Sonoo Antoo. The accused had sold the ear-ornament to a Marwaree named Jessa Mowla. He was ordered to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory. The Marwaree was convicted of buying from a minor, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

A Suspicious Death.—An inquest was opened yesterday by the coroner at New Arthur-road, Parell, on the body of a Hindoo woman named Goopa, aged about 35 years. Deceased was a widow. Her son, who is said not to have been on good terms with her, found her lying dead in her room in a chawl on Sunday evening. There were no marks of violence on the body, but blood was flowing freely from the mouth and nose. A number of gold and silver ornaments, worth about Rs. 140, which the deceased had worn, are missing. The inquiry stands adjourned.

Appeal Court.—In the case of Ardasir Nowrojee Daver, and his wife against Nowrojee Rustomjee Motabhoy and his mother, Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, for the plaintiffs and appellants, moved on Friday last for a rule *nisi* to restrain the defendants and respondents from selling the Government paper, of the value of Rs. 7,500, now in their hands, or appropriating the proceeds thereof towards payment of their costs which were awarded them by Mr. Justice Scott, from whose decision the plaintiffs have filed an appeal. The application was based on the affidavit of the first plaintiff, which stated among other things that the first defendant, a member of the Bar, has been for some time in England, and that neither he nor his mother, the second defendant, is possessed of any immoveable property in his or her own right, or moveable property of any value; that they threatened to sell the Government paper and pay themselves their costs; and that the plaintiffs apprehended that, if the decision of the lower court were reversed, there was no probability of getting the costs back from the defendants. The Appeal Court granted a rule as applied for.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—July 27.

(Before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge.)
ALLEGED ILLEGAL ARREST.
VITHUL JUGJEEVUN vs. B. E. HARRIS.

Mr. Cowasjee Setna appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Winter, of Messrs. Winter and Burder, for the defendant. The defendant was brought up under arrest in execution of a decree passed against him on the 14th ult. The plaintiff, a dealer in clothing, sought to recover from him the sum of Rs. 99 for goods supplied to him and his wife. The matter had been before the court on two or three occasions, on one of which the defendant had appeared and obtained an adjournment for a month. An *ex-parte* decree had eventually been passed against him by the fourth judge. Mr. Winter now objected that the summons had been wrongly served. His client's name was E. Herrer; the summons was intended for his wife, who had purchased the goods, but who had, since the institution of the suit, gone to Alexandria. The defendant had been arrested, although no decree had been actually passed against him. For the plaintiff it was proved that the defendant had accepted service of the summons, and had urged no objection when he was before the court on a former occasion. Under the circumstances, his honour made an order of committal.

THE LATE MR. HENRY PRESCOTT.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Henry Prescott, first grade inspector of police, Nassick, who was formerly a well-known citizen of Bombay. A truly conscientious public servant in whatever capacity he was placed, the deceased gentleman has fallen a victim in the discharge of duty; and an attack of cholera has cut short a useful and promising career. During the outbreak of the epidemic in and about Nassick, for many years past, the self-imposed exertions of Mr. Prescott in aiding the sufferers were so self-denying and unmindful of personal risk that he was frequently warned not to expose himself to such an extent as he had been doing. He took no heed of such warnings, and never spared himself in relieving the sufferers until he himself fell a victim to the disease at a place called Dindori on Saturday last. When quite a child, Mr. Prescott was placed by his father, the late Captain C. D. B. Prescott, under the guardianship of the Rev. George Candy, under whom he received his education in the Indo-British Institution. For some years after leaving the school, Mr. Prescott made himself useful in various positions in life, having been chaplain's clerk at Bhooj, clerk to Trinity Chapel, accountant for the Chapel funds, and a member of the Press on the staff of the late *Bombay Times* newspaper. Before leaving Bombay in 1856, the Rev. Mr. Candy appointed him to the responsible situation of master of the Indo-British Institution, a situation which he held for about ten years, and in which he worked, with Mrs. Prescott as schoolmistress, with such zeal and conscientiousness as to earn the highest opinion of successive superintendents of the institution. Its success was specially noticeable; and in commenting upon it in 1862, the Rev. Mr. Candy wrote from Kirkley, Donsdale:—"When I appointed you to the mastership, I felt a strong confidence that your energy of character would be found beneficial to the school, but you have excelled my expectations. I am thankful to see that you give the glory to god." In the beginning of 1867 Mr. Prescott entered Government service as a police officer in the Tanna District, the appointment being conferred upon him out of a host of candidates on the recommendation of gentlemen of the highest position in the presidency. One of his supporters for the new office, the Hon'ble James Gibbs, then a judge of the High Court, testified to Mr. Prescott's general intelligence, active habits, and zeal in the performance of any duties he undertook as personal qualifications very creditable to him. On the dethronement of Mulhar Rao Gaekwar, Mr. Prescott was selected to glean evidence in Khandesh and neighbouring districts regarding the claims of another branch of the family. He worked assiduously at the task with tact, discretion, and secresy, examined ancient documents, and finally unearthed in certain holy places the records which eventually led to the installation of the present Gaekwar on the *gaddee* of Baroda. The "shepherd boy" which His Highness is said to have been at the time, was taken by Mr. Prescott, under the strictest privacy, to Baroda and kept there for some days in his charge. It was reported at the time that the tempting gratification of half a lakh of rupees was offered Mr. Prescott by a rival claimant to induce him to make away with the documentary evidence which he had succeeded in unearthing in favour of the present Gaekwar; but he was said to have withstood the temptation and spurned the offer. His services in the matter were acknowledged by the political officers and others; but we believe no substantial reward was ever bestowed upon him either by the British Government or that of the Gaekwar for those services. Mr. Prescott was a high Mason and was universally esteemed in the fraternity to the time of his death. He leaves a widow and a large family behind him.

Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In Skin Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Rose Medical Officer of Health, Bloomsbury, writes:—"In Pulmonary Consumption, in Scrofulous Affections, and in the various Diseases of the Skin associated with the strumous taint, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is very efficacious in improving nutrition and tone, restoring plumpness to the fatty tissue and a bright colour to the skin very rapidly. The use of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is quite indispensable in the more obstinate and degenerative forms of Skin Disease."—Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., 210, High Holborn London

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 10th JULY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Malwa, Captain G. W. Atkinson, arrived in Bombay harbour at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, with the overland mails of the 10th July. The following is the list of passengers:—

From London.

Mr Jenkins	Mrs McNeill son and infant
Mr and Mrs Michel	Lieut-Col and Mrs Saportars and infant
Mr F T Millard	Mr Derry
Mr C W Baker	Mr Poole
Mr Siddons	Mr Weborney
Mr T Ranger	

From Brindisi.

Mr P Whalley	Mr Carritt
Mr Corkery	Rev W Miller
Mr Fonseca	Depy Surg Gen Webb
Mr Maun Jan Anne	Mr H F Bartlett
Mr E M Fulton	Mr F W Brownrigg
Mr W J Foulkes	Dr R N Campbell
Mr R J Rampini	Maj Drake Brockman
Mr E J Barton	Mr T Beck
Mr Hartwell	Mr Harbhanjee
Mr Roberts	Mr Clegue

From Suez.—Mr Vansittart

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 4TH TO 10TH JULY, INCLUSIVE.)

A State Concert was given by the Queen's command at Buckingham Palace on Friday.

The Queen held a private investiture at Windsor Castle on Saturday, when Her Majesty conferred the Grand Cross of the Bath on Lord Aberdare, Lord Sherbrooke, Lord Eversley, the Marquis of Normanby, and Sir P. Lumsden.

The Queen held a Council yesterday at Windsor Castle, and delivered the insignia of the Order of the Garter to Lords Sefton, Northampton and Kimberley.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, on Saturday, were present at the opening of the new buildings for the Birkbeck Institution in Chancery-lane. The Prince and Princess subsequently opened the Albany Memorial wing of the Hospital for Paralyzed and Epileptic, in Queensquare.

Both Houses of Parliament resumed their sittings on Monday.

In the House of Lords, Lord Salisbury made a statement of policy, chiefly in relation to foreign affairs. With respect to Russia the Government would take up the negotiations as left by their predecessors, and all previous pledges would be adhered to. As to Egypt, the question was more intricate, but the finances must be dealt with, and the authority of the Khedive, who had been loyal to Great Britain, must be upheld. Lord Carnarvon announced that the Irish Crimes Act would not be renewed. Last night the Secretary for Scotland Bill was read a second time.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bradlaugh appeared to take the oath, but Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, moved that the House adhere to its former resolutions. Mr. Hopwood moved that the general question of oaths be dealt with immediately. Mr. Gladstone supported the amendment as far as it related to Parliamentary oaths. The amendment, after some debate, was negatived by 263 to 219, and the original resolution was agreed to. The Civil Service Estimates were then proceeded with. On Tuesday the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated the measures which the Government intended to press, but they could not undertake to proceed with the Cro ters Bill nor the Welsh Intermediate Education Bill, and it was not intended to renew the Crimes Act for Ireland. Mr. Gladstone thought the Government policy with regard to Ireland was a dangerous one, as was also their determination not to proceed with the Crofters Bill. Sir W. Lawson moved a vote of want of confidence, which was rejected by 151 to 2. The Civil Service Estimates were again considered in Supply. The dowry to Princess Beatrice of £30,000 was opposed by Mr. Labouchere but was granted by 153 to 52. On Wednesday the Navy Estimates were discussed. Last night the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated the principles of his Budget measures, which generally adopted the arrangements of the late Government andproposed to meet the deficiency by a temporary advance of four millions, leaving the new Parliament to deal with the subject in a more definitive manner. After considerable discussion on various points the first resolution recognising the financial arrangement was agreed to.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present. Another Council was held on Wednesday, Lords Carnarvon and Ashbourne being absent.

The election at Woodstock, which had excited great interest both in the town and throughout the country, terminated on Friday in the re-election of Lord R. Churchill by a majority of 127 votes over Mr. Corrie Grant, his Radical opponent.

The polling in county Down was yesterday declared to have resulted in the re-election of Lord A. Hill by a majority of 401 over Mr. Brown, his Liberal opponent.

A banquet in honour of Mr. Phelps, the new United States Minister, was given at the Buckingham Palace Hotel by Mr. Cyrus Field on Saturday. Mr. John Bright, M.P., the Duke of Argyll, and Lord Houghton were among the guests invited.

Mr. Marriott, Q. C., M. P., has been appointed Judge Advocate-General.

Mr. Henry Longley has been appointed Chief Charity Commissioner for England and Wales.

Sir Henry Maine has been appointed Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Colonel Ridgeway, now in charge of the Afghan Frontier Commission, has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Star of India.

Sir E. Mallet, the British Ambassador in Berlin, arrived in London on Monday.

The Bishop of Salisbury (Dr. Moberly) died on Monday, aged 82.

Civil List pensions of £50 a year each have been granted to the four sisters of Mr. Frank Power, who was killed with Colonel Stewart in the Soudan.

The buildings of the new University of Wales at Aberystwith were yesterday in great part destroyed by fire.

The overdue Cunard steamer Gallia reached Queenstown safely on Saturday, her damaged machinery having been temporarily repaired.

Mr. D. M. Smith, Sheriff-Substitute for Moray and Nairn, committed suicide on Saturday.

The Earl of Carnarvon made his public entry as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland into Dublin on Tuesday, and met with a very cordial reception from the crowds assembled to witness the procession.

Obituary.—The Bishop of Salisbury; Sir J. M. Higginson, K.C.B.; Rear-Admiral Wilson; Rev. W. J. Whiting, Ben. Ret.; Lt.-Col. H. W. Preedy, Bo. Ret.

The Russian Press profess a desire for the completion of the negotiations with Great Britain respecting the Afghan frontier, but there is a unanimous declaration on their part that Russia may be forced by events to advance, and that until a conterminous frontier line is agreed upon there can be no permanent settlement.

The French Senate on Tuesday ratified the Egyptian Convention. The concurrence of Germany and Austria is still withheld.

Sir E. Baring has left Egypt for London.

News has been received in Paris of an attack of Annamese on the French troops at Hué, in which there was considerable loss of life on both sides. General de Courcy, in his latest report, says that the enemy have been driven off, and that the French position is quite secure. The Palace with property of enormous value is held by the French troops. Referring to the event on Monday, the Minister of War assured the Chamber that there was no fear of any disaster, as there were nearly 35,000 French troops in Tonquin.

The French Chamber has almost disposed of the estimates, and the adjournment will not be long deferred. The Committee on the treaty with China has reported favourably, and urges French merchants to manifest energy to avail themselves of the exceptional advantages secured to them.

The retaliatory Tariff Bill against Roumania has been approved by the Committee of the French Chamber.

The German Emperor has regained his ordinary state of health, and takes daily exercise and transacts public business.

The cholera in Spain shows no signs of abatement. On Tuesday there was a decided increase both of new cases and of deaths.

The rebel Indian Chief Big Bear has been captured, having been closely pursued by the Canadian troops, and reduced to great straits for food. Louis Riel, the half-breed leader, has been arraigned at Regina, and will be tried for treason.

Progress is being made with the railway to Quetta, and it is hoped that the line may be opened before the close of the year.

The Cape Ministry bitterly condemns Sir D. Warren's plan for the pacification and administration of Bechuanaland, claiming the control of that country for the Colonial Parliament.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, July 26.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·653
Temperature of the Air	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·5
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	·836
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·5
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	737
Fall of Rain	0·38
Total fall during month	20·90
" " year	26·03
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th inst.	0·21

* From midnight to midnight.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

THE POLICY OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

DECLARATION BY LORD SALISBURY.

Both Houses of Parliament resumed their sittings on July 6 and in the House of Lords an important declaration of policy was made by the Premier.

The Marquis of Salisbury, who was received with loud Ministerial cheers, said: In moving the adjournment of the House, it may be convenient that I should state, so far as it is possible to do so, the condition of one or two important questions in which your lordships take great interest, and which affect considerably the foreign policy and position of this country. The first matter, and the matter of gravest importance, of course, is the negotiations which have been taking place for some time with the Court of Russia in respect to the frontiers of Afghanistan. In respect to this case and in respect to others I need not point out to you that our business is now not to consider or to comment upon the past, that we find the threads as they have been left by our predecessors, and that it is our business to take up the policy where it has been left, and conduct it to such an issue as seems to us consistent with the public interest. It is not our business now to enter on controversial questions which may formerly have been raised. And still more, your lordships will observe the very material restriction on our action and on our statements which arises from the fact that we have come into these matters right in the middle of them, and that we are finishing or furnishing the end of that which others have begun. The consequence of that is that many pledges have been given, and the first duty of any Government, whether it is fresh or has lasted for a considerable time, or from whatever side of the House or party it is drawn, is to see that the pledges which the English Government, as the Government, have given, shall be observed. (Ministerial cheers.) That is the dominant condition which overrides any other in the consideration of the negotiations which we have inherited, and it is that consideration which, for a certain space of time, until those pledges have been fulfilled, materially limits our freedom of action. That statement is eminently illustrated by this question of the frontier of Afghanistan. The differences, or the chief difference, affects a certain portion of the frontier probably not very intimately known to your lordships, which is called the Pass of Zulfikar. The importance of that pass, be it great or small, is not a matter which comes before us for our consideration, because the dominant condition under which we deal with it is not a consideration of its importance or non-importance to England or Afghanistan, but it is the fact that England has promised to the Ameer that this pass shall be included in the limits of Afghanistan, and from that promise so given it is not open to us to recede. It is of vital importance that we should establish in the eyes of all who trust us or depend upon us, not only in Asia but elsewhere, but especially in Asia, that the word of England, once given, will be sustained and adhered to. (Ministerial cheers.) But I am bound to say that this promise given to the Ameer of Afghanistan was only consequent upon another promise given by the Court of Russia that Zulfikar should be included within the territory of the Ameer of Afghanistan. Differences have arisen as to the precise application of the promise, and these differences are now the subject of negotiation. It is perhaps rather early for me to express an opinion as to the issue or as to the mode in which these negotiations will pass along, but, as far as I have had an opportunity of judging, they are conducted by the Court of Russia, as they are undoubtedly conducted on our side, with an earnest desire to arrive at an amicable settlement, and I hope, therefore, that an amicable settlement may be anticipated. At the same time, in hoping that that will be the case, I am bound to say the negotiations have not gone far enough to enable me to speak in any positive manner. The lamentable domestic affliction which we all deplore has prevented the Minister for Foreign Affairs from pursuing the negotiations at this moment, and we must regret it all the more because M. de Giers has in all these differences which have arisen between this country and Russia deserved our sympathies doubly. (Hear, hear.) My lords, I would not at the same time ask you to attach final and conclusive importance to these negotiations whenever they are concluded. Without entering upon the question of the views which various potentates in that part of the world entertain, it is a matter known to all who have studied the subject, however slightly, that the whole condition of affairs in those countries is in a state of unstable equilibrium—(hear, hear)—and it is not in treaties or agreements, however useful, that we must trust for the defence of the precious interests we have in those countries. Although we shall cultivate the considence and friendship of the Ameer of Afghanistan, it is not to the friendship of the Ameer that we must trust for the defence of our own possessions. It is to preparations, skilfully devised and vigorously and rapidly carried out, for the defence of our frontier in all points where it is weak, or, in order to prevent the tide, erect bulwarks which shall not only defend the frontier when it is attacked, but which shall stretch out far enough to prevent the tide ever rolling to its foot. (Cheers.) It is preparations of that kind which, I trust, whatever be our political changes in England, and whatever party in the State may hold predominance, will, from this time forth, never for an instant be abandoned or relaxed. (Cheers.) The other matter which most occupies public attention is, perhaps, one of the most complicated and entangled problems ever submitted to any Government to solve—the problem of the present condition of Egypt. If I affected to have a formula which, like a spell, would solve all difficulties, your lordships would justly distrust the knowledge I had acquired of that problem. The difficulties are enormous and of many kinds, and what I am going to do now is rather to indicate to you the heads and the chapters under which those difficulties may be arranged, rather than to point out the precise nature of the remedies we propose to adopt. I take that course for the obvious reason that we must, before we resolve upon our definite course, take the counsel of all those who are best fitted by experience and knowledge to guide us in the matter. The most important consideration that should be before our minds is so to weigh our steps that when once taken they shall not be retraced—(Ministerial cheers)—that our policy should be steady, without oscillation, and if it fulfils those conditions the most important condition will have been obtained, even although the result should not be rapidly arrived at. (Hear, hear.) We have an enemy on the frontier—on the frontier at Khartoum and on the frontier at Suakin and we have an enemy who, at all events, according to his own ideas—and that is the important thing—has been triumphant in the recent struggle. He has prevented us from attaining the objects we had in view, and he has seen us retire from the ground that we occupied. It is idle to suppose that with the tenacity of purpose the Mahdi has already shown, strengthened by the fanaticism of tribes who have devoted themselves—with such splendid courage to his cause—it is idle to suppose that we can look forward to a passive and indolent attitude on his part. We must, until we have conquered him, treat his strength as one of the dangers of Egypt, and therefore it is that the military question is more important than any other. The most momentous issue we have to decide is how we shall apply the forces of Egypt, assisted, no doubt, in some measure by ourselves—and assisted, it may be, in other ways—so as to keep this tide of fanatic and sanguinary barbarism at a distance—how we shall be able to secure the frontiers of Egypt, whatever they may be, so that the civilisation we are anxious to leave behind us shall flourish without danger whenever the time shall come for our protective hand to be withdrawn. My lords, the difficulty does not vest there, but the political difficulty connected with the Soudan is, perhaps, greater still. Vast territories which were under the government of Egypt have ceased to be practically under its control—desolation has swept over them, and every vestige of progress and civilisation has disappeared, and the population have in many cases been reduced to a miserable plight. Yet we cannot abandon these provinces entirely to their fate. The Soudan is a large name popularly given to districts of vast extent, differing very much from each other in their character and in their importance to Egypt. There is the question how much of the Soudan ought to remain under the actual government of Egypt. There is the further question how much beyond that ought to be so far under the military control of Egypt that attack from the forces of the desert shall no longer be feared. These questions have to be solved, and they must be solved before we can say that we have placed Egypt in a position of security, or before we have fulfilled the duty which our past intervention and the effect of our actions upon that country have thrown npon us. These are the two main problems connected with Egypt, but they are exceeded in momentary importance by another, which very much occupied the attention of our predecessors—I mean the financial question. Lord Northbrook went to Egypt last autumn, and made an elaborate report, recommending certain measures. These measures had for their object the solution of the financial difficulty under which Egypt laboured. A convention was afterwards concluded which would have relieved the Egyptian Government of some of its worst difficulties. I believe it would have enabled it to prevent the appearance of a deficit, which is now threatening it. But that convention, although it has been concluded, has been prevented from coming into operation by diplomatic difficulties; and these difficulties, though in the way of solution, have not yet been solved, and, therefore, the financial condition of Egypt is not less embarrassing, and no less a hindrance to all possible progress in that country than it has been before. The finance is really the question of the first importance. Until that is settled nothing can be done. If these diplomatic difficulties cannot be removed, the financial deadlock must be put a stop to by measures of the severest economy, in one way or another, but nothing can be done until a satisfactory balance-sheet is established in Egypt. The next difficulty—the next point to deal with—is the keeping the frontier safe from the barbarous enemies who have won so many advantages at our expense. The next is to determine the political condition and fix the political relations to Egypt of the vast territories which have been the scene of all those lamentable events, and behind and beyond all these matters—when they have been settled and not till then—will arise the very serious group of questions which belong to our international relations with other countries—questions which assuredly will require solution, but which do dot press actually for solution now. My lords, I have stated these difficulties fully for the purpose of impressing upon you that a wise and circumspect policy of dealing with them requires that we should have time to obtain the fullest advice from those fitted to give it, and to obtain it in such a manner as shall seem to us most necessary. It is impossible that we can restore Egypt to the condition in which she was before our troops landed there unless we make up our minds to a somewhat lengthened process of cure. There is really no alternative before us but of steadily buckling to in order to remedy the evils that exist, or a considerable number of them, by a cautious and circumspect policy—there is no alternative between that and the taking of a course which, it seems to me, would cover England with shame, that of abandoning Egypt to her fate and to the anarchy and chaos which would ensue. I wish to say one word, that among the many evil conditions with which we have had to deal in Egypt we have had one compensation. We have had to deal with a Khedive who has throughout the whole of this calamitous history shown himself loyal and steadfast to England, and whom, therefore, we are bound by every consideration of honour to uphold. (Hear, hear.) With respect to domestic affairs, it is said that the nation which has no history is happy, and I hope that the Parliament of England will be happy during the next three weeks. (Laughter.) I need not enlarge again, because it has been the subject of almost continuous discussion, upon the anomalous condition in which we find ourselves and the peculiar conditions under which we conduct the business of the country; but some seem to prescribe to us an avoidance of all attempts at legislation on which contention may arise, and simple devotion to passing the necessary measures before bringing the session to a close. With respect to Ireland, I need not say anything, because my noble friend (Lord Carnarvon) will say a few words to you as to the policy he will recommend. With respect to other matters, I do not know that there is any bill of importance outside the ordinary necessary bills—at all events in this House—which it is desirable for us to insist upon, except only a bill which, I think, is brought in by the noble earl (Rosebery)—the bill for a Secretary for Scotland. If the noble lord is disposed to go on with that bill, he may be sure of our assistance. We think it desirable, if possible, to obtain legislation on that subject in the course of the present year. With that exception, I think we shall best fulfil our duty by passing the necessary measures and bringing the session to a close. With very great surprise I have seen it suggested by some people that there is a dark design on the part of her Majesty's Government to push the dissolution off as far as possible for the purpose of enjoying what some people are pleased to consider the sweets of office for a few weeks longer. I will appeal to the noble earl (Kimberley) whether I did not suggest to him clauses for the purpose of accelerating a dissolution as much as possible—[Earl Kimberley assented] and we came to the conclusion to put in the necessary clauses and that Nov. 17, speaking roughly, was about the earliest day upon which we could confidently count upon a dissolution. That is the day suggested to me. No party will be more desirous to bring this anomalous condition of things to a close than we shall be, and no retarding of dissolution neen be feared at our hands. (Ministerial cheers.)

LordCarnarvon quoted statistics to show that crime had so diminished in Ireland that at the present time the exercise of exceptional powers of repression was not needed. Since 1847 Ireland had been almost constantly under exceptional legislation. That state of things was not satisfactory. When the existing legislation against crime was enacted, Parliament intended that it should come to an end in three years. It had produced the desired effects, and as there was now no extraordinary amount of crime in Ireland Her Majesty's Government proposed to govern that country by administering the ordinary law firmly and effectively; and, in undertaking the office of Viceroy, he did not despair of seeing that on the one side there would be good feeling towards England, and on the other good government of Ireland.

Lord Kimberley, knowing that Lord Salisbury had suggested the clauses in the Redistribution Bill which accelerated the time when a dissolution might occur, had never for a moment believed that the Prime Minister had any desire to delay an appeal to the constituencies. While concurring generally with the Premier's remarks as to the Afghan frontier and Egypt, he thought that the noble lord rather over-estimated the power of the Mahdi. Having observed that it was very unusual for a Lord Lieutenant to make a statement of policy, he stated that he viewed with apprehension the experiment the Government were about to make in Ireland. The late Government tried it and it was a failure.

STATEMENTS BY SIR M. HICKS—BEACH AND LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in making his motion giving precedence to Supply and other Government business, explained that his object was not to demand any unusual concession from private members, nor to screen the Government from any criticism or condemnation from responsible persons. For such criticism they would furnish any opportunities which might be desired. What they aimed at was to get through the business of the session, in order to bring about as early as possible an appeal to the country. The demand he now made on the time of the House, he showed, did not exceed the demands made by the late Government in each of the last five sessions. The intention of the Government, he explained, was to complete the Ways and Means—unusually backward this year,—and Supply; and as to legislation, he did not think it was fair to call upon the Government to make themselves responsible for any important measures introduced by their late predecessors. Nor, considering the change effected in the position of the House by the Reform Bills, did he think it would be right for it to undertake any legislation except that which might be urgent or non-contentious. But the Government were willing to proceed with the Australian Federation Bill, the East India Loan Bill, the Labourers (Ireland) Bill, the Educational Endowments (Ireland) Bill, the Army Officers Bill, the Summary Jurisdiction Bill, the Secretary of State (Scotland) Bill, and some other departmental measures. They hoped also to introduce a Land Purchase Bill for Ireland, though, of course, if it met with opposition it could not be pressed. As to coercion, he repeated the statement that the Government did not think it necessary to propose the renewal of any portion of the Crimes Act, but hoped to be able to maintain order by means of a firm administration of the ordinary law. With regard to the other measures on the Order Book, he said he could not hold out any hope that either the Crofters Bill or the Welsh Intermediate Education Bill would be proceeded with, but the Government would give facilities for the Medical Relief Disqualification Bill. As to the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, the Government admitted that there was much in it of a valuable character, though there were other parts which it was useless to attempt to put into an Act of Parliament in this session. But he promised to consult with Sir William Harcourt and to endeavour to come to some agreement as to what provisions in the measure could be carried.

Mr. Gladstone repudiated any sympathy with the amendment of which Sir W. Lawson had given notice, but raised no objection to the proposals made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for monopolising the time of the House for Supply, and agreed that the House ought to assist the Government in winding up the business of the session as speedily as possible. He then passed to the relations existing between this country and Russia, and, having promised his support to the Government in what he believed to be their desire to effect an amicable settlement, maintained that the object of the late Government in dealing with Russia had always been to insure the safety of India. Dealing with the affairs of Egypt, he pointed out that finance was the most important part of the question, and argued that until that was settled nothing could be done. He doubted whether the native tribes of the Soudan had any intention to pursue an aggressive policy; and having regard to the statement already made by the Government with respect to the partial abandonment of the Soudan, he did not think their policy differed to any extent from that of the late Government. Having warned the Government of the responsibility they were taking upon themselves in refusing to renew any part of the Crimes Act in Ireland, he justified the course pursued by the late Cabinet, and contended that the Liberal party had always applied remedial along with coercive measures for Ireland. The late Government, he said, had intended to re-enact those clauses of the Crimes Act which secured the due administration of justice, and, while doubting the wisdom of abandoning the whole of that measure, he sincerely hoped that those results which he anticipated would not follow. In conclusion, he questioned the wisdom of the intentions of the Government with respect to the measures which they had determined to abandon, and laid especial stress upon the dangers which he considered might result from their refusal to proceed with the Crofters Bill.

Lord R. Churchill (who was received with cheers): I think that the House will be of opinion that after the valuable and exhaustive remarks of the right hon. gentleman opposite it would not be at all consistent with the high position which he occupies if those observations were not immediately acknowledged and commented upon respectfully by some member of the present Administration. I am sure I am only speaking the sentiments of those who sit near me when I venture to thank the right hon. gentleman for the considerate, and I may say the magnanimous, treatment which he has given to the proposals of my right hon. friend. (Cheers.) As far as the right hon. gentleman is concerned, none of us ever expected anything else. Owing to certain events which immediately followed the fall of the late Government, Lord Salisbury, with the full assent and approval of all his colleagues, thought it necessary to ask for some kind of guarantee, but in the attitude which the right hon. gentleman assumed in the negotiations I do not think any of us were inclined to assert that that attitude was not perfectly constitutional, and one which might serve as a valuable precedent in the future. (Cheers.) With regard to the frontier of Afghanistan I understood the right hon. gentleman to throw some doubts on the absolute and literal accuracy of the statement made by the Marquis of Salisbury in the House of Lords last night that the British Government had promised the Ameer security for the possession of the Pass of Zilficar. Having seen the despatches of all the transactions that took place and the subsequent telegrams from the Viceroy of India, I am of opinion that the statement of Lord Salisbury was literally true, that the Ameer of Afghanistan placed himself entirely in our hands—(Mr. Gladstone: "Hear, hear")—that he offered to accept any frontier which we might think advisable for his interest and security, provided that we secured to him three places, one of which was the complete possession of the Pass of Zulficar. I would also say that Lord Dufferin considers himself absolutely bound to the Ameer on that point, and that he had acted with the entire support, knowledge, and approval of the late Government in that respect. But I wish particularly to acknowledge with much gratitude the remark of the right hon. gentleman confirming Lord Salisbury's statement that the Russian Government are under a promise to concede the Pass of Zulficar to the Ameer of Afghanistan. Such a declaration from the right hon. gentleman cannot fail to have the most marked effect on the negotiations which are going on—negotiations with respect to which I know no reason at all why they should not terminate in a manner satisfactory to the country, but which, at any rate on this point, will have the advantage of being supported by a practically united House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) Of course the House will understand that none of the members of the Government think it necessary to withdraw in any way from the criticism which we felt it our duty to make on the negotiations as conducted by the late Government up to the time they left office. We perfectly comprehend the nature and the drawback of the inheritance that we have received from that part of the world. We shall try to the very utmost of our power to bring it to a satisfactory conclusion. Undoubtedly in this work the support of the right hon. gentleman, which he has indicated he will be prepared under certain circumstances to extend to us, is literally invaluable, and I am sure that the earnest words which fell from him tonight with regard to the immense value of the security of our Indian frontier will tend very considerably to tranquilise the apprehensions and to rejoice the minds of almost all of our Indian fellow-subjects. (Cheers.) With regard to Egypt, her Majesty's Government take note of what fell from the right hon. gentleman, but I will refrain from saying anything that will give rise to the slightest conflict between parties on that subject and especially as to the Soudan. The right hon. gentleman said that he did not believe there was any intention on the part of the Government to come into sharp conflict with the views of the late Government with reference to their Soudan policy. I do not wish that remark to pass without comment, because it might be taken to mean that the present Government approves of the evacuation of the province of Dongola. That is going a great deal too far. (Hear, hear.) It is not necessary to say positively whether we approve or disapprove of the evacuation. All we have to say is that it has lost to Egypt a very fertile territory, and has thrown that territory into a complete and utter state of uncultivation. Almost the entire cultivating population have withdrawn with our army northward, and what for many years was a prosperous land is now devastated, and totally unproductive either to Egypt or the Soudan. The evacuation has been carried out in the teeth of the most remarkable opposition, in the teeth of the advice of Lord Wolseley, of Sir E. Baring, of General Buller, and of Nubar Pasha; and that being so, I desire to secure the present Government from any responsibility in connection with the evacuation. No departure from the policy of the late Government, however, is possible, for when we came into office the decision of our predecessors had been carried out too far. The right hon. gentleman complained that my right hon. friend introduced some controversial matter with regard to Ireland; but that would not have been done had it not been for the mocking interruptions which came from the Opposition. The right hon. gentleman declared that when the Tory party introduced coercion they trusted to it alone, and that when the Liberal party introduced coercion it was always accompanied by a remedial measure. Well, supposing the Tory party did so, which he did not admit, who was the member of the Tory party who in 1833 set such a bad example? (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone: I was only twenty-three years of age at the time.

Lord R. Churchill: If I went into the question of age all I need say is that the right hon. gentleman is so remarkable for every faculty of genius now that it would not have been extraordinary if, at the age of twenty-three, he had been able to be an example to the Tory party. (Cheers and laughter.) In conclusion, I will say that I believe the policy of the Government to be, as regards domestic legislation, to clear up and get out of the way of the new Parliament certain arrears of legislation upon which no great controversy exists, and the settlement of which may confer great social and political benefits on the people. Their policy in foreign affairs, as far as they may, as far as they can, will be to labour with this one great object, and that only, that they may by a firm, rigorous, and consistent policy extricate our country from the numerous foreign difficulties, anxieties, and complications now before us, and so bring about a state of foreign order and freedom from foreign alarm that the new Parliament may be able to concentrate its attention on the political and social future of our people unembarrassed and unimpeded by any foreign danger. (Ministerial cheers.)

THE LAUDERDALE PEERAGE.

The House of Lords assembled on July 8, as a Committee for Privileges, the Earl of Redesdale in the chair, to hear the case of Frederick Henry Maitland, a major in the Bengal Staff Corps of the British Army in India, in support of his petition to Her Majesty to admit his succession and to declare that he is of right entitled to the dignities of Earl of Lauderdale, Viscount Lauderdale, Viscount Maitland, Lord of Thirlestane, and Lord Thirlestane and Boltoun in the peerage of Scotland. A counter-petition has been presented by Sir James Ramsay-Gibson-Maitland, who also claims the dignities in question.

Sir F. Herschell, Q.C., Mr. Shiress Will, Q.C., Mr. Graham Murray, and Mr. C. G. Orlando Bridgeman appeared for the claimant, Major Frederick Henry Maitland; Mr. Asher, Mr. Davey, Q.C., Mr. Jeune, and Mr. H. W. Monckton for the counter-petitioner, Sir James Ramsay-Gibson-Maitland; and the Attorney-General, the Lord Advocate, and Mr. Mure for the Crown.

Additional evidence was given on behalf of the counter-claimant, with the object of showing that Richard Maitland died unmarried in New York in July, 1772, and that he had lost his Scotch domicile. a letter was produced from the Secretary of State Correspondence in the Public Record Office from General Gage to Lord Barrington, then Secretary At War, dated July, 1772, announcing the death of the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Richard Maitland, and a notice of his death in the *New York Journal* of the 16th of July, 1772, preserved by the New York Historical Society. In order to show what were the provisions of the Dutch law relating to marriage alleged to have been in force in the colony before its conquest by the English in 1662, an ordinance of the Director-General and Council of New Netherlands requiring the publication of banns as a necessary preliminary to marriage was tendered in evidence, but after some discussion their lordships rejected the evidence.

The Earl of Selborne remarked that however interesting such documents might be from an historical point of view, they could throw no light upon what was the law in force in the province after its conquest by the English.

Lord Blackburn said that the old law of the colony would be abrogated by the conquest of the country. The letters patent of King Charles II. granting the province to the Duke of York dated 1664, were put in. The grant authorized the Duke to call an assembly of the inhabitants to frame laws for the government of the colony, and other public documents showed that such an assembly had been convened, and that laws had been passed and had received the assent of the Duke of York which were afterwards known as "the Duke's laws." By those laws it was enacted that the Governor's licence and the publication of banns should be necessary preliminaries to marriage, and that in order to obtain the Governor's licence a bond must be entered into. A number of marriage licences were put in, dated variously from 1664 to 1773, to show that those provisions remained in force until after the date of Richard Maitland's alleged marriage.

Lord Bramwell pointed out the documents did not appear to have come from any regularly kept record.

Mr. Clarence A. Seward, a member of the American Bar, who produced the documents in question in answer to their lordships, said that there were many gaps in the succession of the marriage licences and in the bond given in connexion with them.

Lord Bramwell.—Sometimes you produce a licence without the bond and sometimes a bond without the licence. The documents had only been recently bound together, having been up to that time kept as loose sheets in the Prerogative Office. There had been a change in the practice with regard to marriages about the end of the 18th century.

The witness produced an officially certified copy of the petition of John Carman for a licence of marriage dated the 19th of January, 1882-83.

The Earl of Selborne.—That is the only instance of such a petition that your researches have brought to light?

The witness replied in the affirmative. He produced an entry of the publication of banns between Richard Cornwell and Miria Mott, dated 1712, from the records of St. George's Church, Hampstead, United States of America.

Lord Bramwell asked why it was that this solitary instance of the publication of banns had been alone brought forward.

The Earl of Selborne said that unless he was mistaken those who appeared for the counter-claimant were producing all the evidence that their researches had brought to light.

Mr. Asher said that he was endeavouring to establish that down to the date of the alleged marriage the provisions of the Duke's laws with regard to marriage were being complied with.

Lord Bramwell remarked that all this evidence did was to show that in some instances people did have banns published before they were married.

The witness also produced proceedings against persons for marrying without banns or licence in 1682, for concubinage in 1688, for marrying without a licence in 1699, for having a bastard child in 1680, and for obtaining a licence for marriage by fraud in 1736.

In order to prove that Richard Maitland was at the date of his alleged marriage domiciled in New York evidence was tendered to show that in 1763 George III. issued a Royal Proclamation authorizing grants of land in America to reduced officers and disbanded soldiers who had served in North America during the then late war, with a view to the settlement of the province; that Richard Maitland applied for and obtained large grants of land under the terms of that proclamation; and that he had in the course of a long correspondence intimated his intention of residing permanently in America.

Lord Bramwell remarked that the fact that he had applied for land in different provinces tended to show that he did not intend to become domiciled in the province of New York.

Mr. Asher submitted that his intention to become domiciled in the province of New York was shown by a number of small circumstances.

Lord Blackburn remarked that it had been observed at the trial of Lord Strafford that no number of black rabbits would ever make a black horse. (A laugh.)

Further evidence on the same point having been given,

Mr. Asher proposed to put in evidence to show that the counter-claimant was the heir male of Alexander Maitland, the younger brother of Richard Maitland.

Their lordships, however, said that it would be better that they should in the first place decide whether Richard Maitland had contracted a valid marriage or not.

The further hearing was then adjourned to the 20th inst.

RUSSIA AND CENTRAL ASIA.

The *Times'* correspondent at St. Petersburg says:—"News has been received here from the Russian front, on the Murghab, that the Afghan troops are again being concentrated on the frontier still under discussion; and that, in the opinion of the Russians on the spot, Abdur Rahman Khan is determined to take revenge for the defeat on the Kushk at the first opportunity. The Sarik Turkomans are also reported to be very agitated about the threatening attitude of the Afghans, which seems likely to call for Russian interference, should the conduct of the Afghans again go to the length of justifying the Russians interpreting it as an insolent challenge, as in the case of the incident at Penjdeh.

The *Novosti* contains a long article on the sinister rumours from Afghanistan to the effect that the latest reports from trustworthy private sources mention a concentration of Afghan troops at Bala Murghab, not far from Maruchak, on the flank and nearly in the rear of the Russian foreposts on the future "rational" frontier. The *Novosti* argues that the very facts of the Afghans being armed with English weapons and concentrated for military purposes constitute a violation of the neutral zone so tenaciously held to by England, and a standing threat to Russia which cannot be allowed to continue.

Ever since the victory on the Kushk, Russian news paper readers—though probably English readers are principally kept in view—have been continually reminded of the enormous power and prestige which Russia now possesses among the natives of Central Asia. The latest reminder of this kind comes from the *Kavkaz*, which quotes a Persian journal to the effect that the Mussulman inhabitants ground down by the Chinese, on the other side of the Pamir, have forgotten the very existence of their Caliph, and now rest all their hopes upon the ever-growing might and merciful goodness of the Great White Czar.

The telegraphic summary of Lord Salisbury's statement in Parliament on Monday evening, has produced rather a favourable impression, in comparison with the recent observations of the Marquis while an irresponsible member of the Opposition.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Teheran, telegraphing on Monday, says:—"Complaints continue to be made by Persian subjects of the perpetual violation of Persian territory, and meddling in local Persian affairs, by Russians, especially on the Atrek boundary. The railway is on the point of completion to Askhabad, and the telegraph to Tashkend and Bokhara is now open. A force of 10,000 Russians is massed at Askhabad. A detachment leaves daily for Sarakhs, and is replaced by fresh forces from the Caspian. As these troops are absolutely unnecessary for any peaceful purpose, and Russian frontiers are in no danger of invasion, the feeling universally prevalent on the frontier is that war is imminent."

The *Standard* has received by the mail from India the following account of recent affairs in Afghanistan. It is based on information supplied from an exceptionally trustworthy source. Few persons are found, even in Afghanistan, to attach much credit to the Ameer's professions of loyalty and friendship for the English Government, on the ground that had these been sincere the Ameer would not have decided to store his treasure in Turkestan, but would rather have kept it either at Cabul or Jallalabad, near the English if he were firm in regarding them as his friends. It is well known that he has sent his treasure, including some of our latest gifts, to Khanabad and Takht-i-pul, *en route* to Faizabad, the chief town of Badakshan. One traveller from Cabul declares, on the authority of Abdur Rahman's Wazir, that the Ameer was thoroughly dissatisfied with the results of the Durbar, and that he considered the Viceroy as stingy as he was talkative. Abdur Rahman expected not less than one million, and probably two millions, besides 100,000 rifles, in return for his employing the whole resources of Afghanistan in the defence of the Herat province. He is credited with having made the still more important statement that he considered the officers of the Boundary Commission to have brought shame upon him by ordering his officers to open fire on the Russians and then refusing to fight themselves. This seems incredible; but my informant is very positive, and he has hitherto proved trustworthy. Several reports are current to the effect that the Russians are operating in the desert south-east of Merv, and that an exploring expedition has made its way to the neighbourhood of Maimena. There are also rumours of discontent in the country itself. A pilgrim from Khulm, in Afghan Turkestan, stated while at Peshwur that the Ameer's officials are intensely dissatisfied with his rule, and that they would willingly accept that of Russia in order to be rid of him; and that Afghan Turkestan would at once rise and join any invader against Abdur Rahman. Mahommed Isa Khan, often called Ishak Khan, the Ameer's cousin, and Governor, has commenced direct communications with the Russians, and popular opinion is divided as to his conduct; many asserting that he does this with the knowledge and permission of the Ameer, while others declare that he acts independently, and that he is really not subject to the Ameer's control. This report tallies with the statement that large bodies of troops are now moving from Bokhara towards Merv and Maimena. The pilgrim or "hadji" declares that in the event of war the Afghans would join the Russians on account of the Ameer's tyranny.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF OLIVIER PAIN.

Comte Victor Henri de Rochefort cited an Italian missionary, Monsignor Sogaro, as the authority for his allegations against the English on the subject of Olivier Pain's death. As might be expected, Monsignor Sogaro, in a telegram from Rome to the *Univers*, declares the whole story, as far as concerns himself, to be a fabrication.

A Revolutionary newspaper, which styles itself *Maratiste*, has a bust of Marat outside its office, and reprints by daily instalments Marat's ravings, opens a subscription for "Wolseley's head," and promises 100f. as its own contribution. This is Lord Wolseley's reward for kindly going out of his way to apprise Olivier Pain's friends of the rumour of his death. This editor, who styles himself on his cards "Ex-Forcat de la Commune," is apparently too fond of his life, even in this ill-constituted world, to think of undertaking the mission himself.

A more serious fact, calling for remark, is that most of the journals which reprint Comte Rochefort's story of Pain's assassination have taken no notice of the unqualified contradiction given by the Italian missionary who was cited as the authority for it.

Mr. O'Kelly in the House of Commons asked the Secretary of State for War whether it was true that Captain G. F. Wilson, R. E., offered a reward of £50 to whoever would capture M. Olivier Pain "dead or alive," or would present his papers, and, if so, what was the date of this proclamation; whether the proclamation was withdrawn, and what was the date of the withdrawal; whether Her Majesty's Government had taken any steps with regard to Captain Wilson's conduct, and, if not, whether it was intended to take any action against that officer; and whether it was true that General Wolseley had announced the death of M. Olivier Pain. Mr. W. H. Smith replied:—In consequence of the question of the hon. member for Athlone on this subjects inquiries were made by Sir E. Baring as to the authenticity of the alleged proclamation. Sir Redvers Buller, who was at the time in command on the Nile, was unable to trace that any such proclamation had been issued, and I may add that there never was a commandant at Sarras, where it is alleged the proclamation was issued, who had any power or authority to issue such a proclamation. With reference to the announcement of the death of Olivier Pain, Lord Wolseley telegraphed on the 27th of June that Luigi Bonomi, a priest who escaped from Kordofan, received in November last from Lupton Bey a letter stating that Pain was dead. On the other hand, one Ghalli, a merchant from Khartoum, alleged that when he recently left the town Pain was there.

A French comic paper (says the *St. James's Gazette*) publishes a cartoon of Lord Wolseley rewarding Olivier Pain's murderer. The English general and his grateful confederate are as hideous as the artist's imagination could make them. The martyred journalist, who we are assured in the letter-press had a "cargaison de secrets, dont la divulgation eut ete souverainement desagreable aux Anglais," lies bleeding between them, with a sword-bayonet stuck in his ribs and a look of peaceful enjoyment on his countenance. If the English have not murdered him, let them hand over his corpse for a post-mortem, "c'est bien simple." Unfortunately, the Soudan is a large place and contains a good many dead people of various nationalities just now. Besides, Lord Wolseley is rather busy; and as his Government wants him, he cannot immediately find time to go and look for M. Pain, even if the Mahdi would let him. But the French editor might go himself; and if he finds the interesting object of his search in any such plight as that depicted in his illustration, we will pledge ourselves to subscribe handsomely to the fund started by the *Maratiste* for "Wolseley's head."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 27.

IN Bombay and neighbourhood we have had a rainfall of about 6 inches during the past week, and although the monsoon promises to be light, the crops for the time being are mostly doing well. In parts of the Deccan and Khandeish, the local food-grains will be rather a poor yield, and the Khandeish Gingelly Crop will be short, but generally the district reports are favorable, more particularly regarding Cotton.

Business displays the usual dulness characteristic of the monsoon. In Cotton there is practically nothing doing for export, and in Wheat and Seeds the movements are also light, dull advices from Europe checking shipments. Freights are depressed in consequence, £1 being the current quotation to-day for Continental ports and 16s. 3d. Wheat, 18s. 9d. measurement for Liverpool. Imports we should call quiet with only a moderate extent of trade passing, but future prospects are regarded hopefully. Money is easy; Government Paper and Shares firm; Exchange dull, owing to the limited number of trade bills making.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	3,68,197
Do. do. branches	Inc.	,,	1,38,105
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	14,07,530
Govt. Securities	Dec.	,,	29,957
Loans	Inc.	,,	24,005
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	11,68,606
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	,,	2,34,044
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	2,23,471

The net result of these movements is to leave the position of the bank pretty much the same as the previous week, the proportion of Cash to Liabilities being in round figures 60 per cent.

Rates of discount remain unaltered, the Bank of Bombay's official minimum being 4 and the outside market rate for advances against Government Paper 2 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling paper has been exceedingly quiet this week both as regards the extent of business passing and the movements in rates. The limited nature of our export trade necessarily restricts the amount of bills making and but for the support derived from Calcutta we should probably see a lower level of quotations, as a fair enquiry is manifested for remittance whenever the banks offer any temptation.

For last mail the closing figures were 1s. 6¾d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 6⅞d. for 3 months. Credits, but on Wednesday on the strength of the Calcutta telegrams an advance of 1-32d. took place. A like rise occurred again on Thursday owing to the same cause, combined with the fact that Council drafts in London on the previous day had brought slightly better terms. On Friday, however, Calcutta weakened down, and we at once responded with a decline of 1-32d., but although the tone has been quiet no further move has taken place, and we make closing rates to-day:—

Bank Bills on demand			1s. 6¾d. to 25-32d.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer		1s. 6 23-32d. to ¾d.
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 6 13-16d. to 27-32d.
Do.	4	,,	1s. 6 27-32d. to ⅞d.
Do.	6	,,	1s 6 29-32d. to 15-16d
Credits	3	,,	1s. 6 29-32d.
Do.	6	,,	1s. 7 1-32d.
Documents	3	,,	1s. 6 15-16d.
Do.	6	,,	1s. 7 1-16d.
Francs	3	,,	2·00½
Do.	6	,,	2·02

Bar Silver in London has remained without fluctuation at 49 3-16d. per oz., and so long as the metal remains unaltered, the Rupee seems to have found its level at about 1s. 6¾d. The result of the deliberations of the Latin Convention, however, is being awaited with some little anxiety, as rightly or wrongly an idea prevails that it may not be without effect on the approaching discassion on the Bland Bill in America.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—For the next two or three days following the departure of last mail, the market continued animated, and a considerable business was done on speculation, rates fluctuating materially from hour to hour. Latterly, however, a quiet but pretty steady tone has been apparent, and the movements have been comparatively slight. A week ago Fours stood at Rs. 97⅜, but on mail-day they hardened up to Rs. 97½. On Wednesday the price opened at Rs. 97½ advanced to Rs. 97⅝ and closed at Rs. 97¾. On Thursday the quotation for a time was raised to Rs. 98, but during the afternoon it receded to Rs. 97½. Practically that remained about the average figure until to-day when Rs. 97¾ was established. Fours-and-a-half receded for a time to Rs. 99½, but have recovered again to par which is the closing quotation.

The Municipal 6 per cent. loan is quoted at par. Port Trust Bonds are 93.

The Calcutta Port Trust advertise for tenders to be sent in on or before 12th proximo for a loan of 75 lakhs of rupees at 4½ per cent. interest guaranteed by the Government of India.

SHARES.—The prevailing tone of the market has been quietness, although to-day there is perhaps a trifle more firmness apparent in *Spinning Mill* shares. Queen have advanced Rs. 50, Ripon and Morarjee Goculdas, Rs. 25, Dhurrumseys Rs. 20, Manockjee Petit, Khatao Muckonjee, and Soonderdas Rs. 15, James Greaves and Jewraz Balloo Rs. 2½. In Mahalukshmi there has been a decline of Rs. 45, and a drop of Rs. 20 is reported in Framjee Petit, Hindustan, Hydrabad, and National. Other Companies are mostly unchanged. In *Press* Companies the only fluctuations noted this week are, a decline of Rs. 10 in Albert of Kurrachee and of Rs. 25 in Fort Press. *Banks* are unaltered, except for a reduction of Rs. 2½ in Bank of Bombay which are now at Rs. 745. In the *Miscellaneous* list we note a decline of Rs. 50 in Bombay-Burmah Trading to Rs. 4,300. Kemp and Co., Ld., are lower at Rs. 337, Treacher and Company, Ld., at Rs. 1,185. Telephones are steady at Rs. 15. Bombay Flour Mills are firm at Rs. 660.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The general feeling of the market is steady, firmness in Manchester consequent on reduced production, and better crop anticipations here, pointing to the probability that prices are now at a very safe level. Dealers have accordingly been sending home offers to a fair extent and the season has every indication of developing satisfactorily as it goes on—provided crop accounts continue encouraging. The ready trade however is by no means active. During the week, the clearances from the bazaar have been light and existing supplies seem fully equal to current requirements.

In Grey cloths there is no special movement to notice. A slight advance has perhaps been obtained for Madapollams, but shirtings remain unaltered. For bleached goods there is some enquiry, running mostly on light Mulls and Jaconets for the Delhi and Cawnpore markets. Dyed and printed goods are dull at previous values.

Local Goods are if anything more difficult of sale, the business of the week being estimated at about 2,000 packages. Quotations range from As. 6¼ to As. 7¼ per lb.

TWIST.—For imported Yarns the demand is not active, but the advance reported from Manchester has led to an improvement of about ⅛ anna per lb. in Mule. Water Twist is unchanged. *Local* Yarns are in fair request at about previous rates, the following being current quotations:—

			As.	As.
Twist		No. 10s	4¾	to 5 5-16
,,	and Water	,, 20s	5¾	to 6¼
,,	,,	,, 24s	6¼	to 6 13-16
,,	,,	,, 30s	6¾	to 7⅜

METALS.—*Copper* has been dull of sale, and quotations are partially 4 As. per cwt. lower. Braziers we quote at Rs. 35¼. In *Yellow Metal* we make a similar reduction Rs. 29¾ being the rate to-day for Braziers. *Iron* is inactive but steady in the matter of price.

COAL.—We have not heard of any business to arrive this week, and prices remain nominally the same, say Rs. 15 for Davison's, Rs. 15 to Rs. 15½ for Cardiff. Unsold stocks on the bunder are estimated at about 50,000 tons.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—For the first few days of the past week the advices by telegraph from Liverpool and New York were very firm, but since Friday they have reverted to their previous dulness. Here there has practically been no movement. Holders for a time showed greater firmness, but no buying orders being forthcoming from Europe prices did not advance, and at the close they have rather given way if anything.

For export we have not heard of a single transaction of any importance and the business of the week has been confined to the purchases of the local Mills. In New Crops for future delivery business is equally stagnant. Speculative transactions take place from time to time between native dealers, but no European buyers have yet made any contracts of importance.

Regarding the New Crop the latest information is given in the Chamber of Commerce Weather and Crop reports published to-day as follows:—

PLACE.	Rainfall past 3 days.	Total Rainfall to-date.	Weather.
	Inches.	Inches.	
Agra	...	14·20	Cloudy. *a*
Delhi	...	11·25	Showery. *b*
Nagpore	1	27·50	Showery. *c*
Amraoti	2·52	23·60	Showery. *d*
Khangaum	·76	12·03	Cloudy but no rain. *b*
Barsi	·55	9·65	Showery and every appearance of a continued fall. *b*
Bellary	·20	6·70	Cloudy. *e*
Dhulia	...	3·11	Cloudy but no rain. *f*
Julgaon	6	10	Showery. *b*
Broach	6·75	13·76	Showery and every apperance of a continued fall. *g*
Wadwan	5·98	12·18	Stormy; good sunny weather required.
Veramgaum	...	14·70	Has every appearance of a continued fall *h*
Dhollera	...	11·86	Cloudy but no rain. *i*
Bhownugger	5·92	13·40	Cloudy but no rain. *f*

a Prospects good. *b* Cotton plants flourishing.
c Cotton plants flourishing. Food grains doing well.
d Cotton plants look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding.
e Crops fair; cotton sowings begin next month.
f Cotton sowing making good progress.
g Cotton sowing making good progress. Young plants want fine weather. Food grains doing well.
h Cotton sowing not commenced owing to too much rain.
i Cotton sowing begun.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1885.	1884.	1883.
For the week B	1,617	5,186	2,510
Since 1st January B	971,355	1,500,721	1,479,661
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week B	153	5,230	2,400
Since 1st January B	651,156	1,097,509	1,125,761
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week B	793	233	255
Since 1st January B	49,963	78,615	62,731

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

		Per Candy.	per lb. C. & F.
Omra, Fully Good,	Ready	Rs. 198	= 4 23-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 192	= 4 9-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 184	= 4 13-32d.
Julgaum, Good	do.	,, 187	= 4 15-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 180	= 4 5-16d.
Broach, Good	do. (Nominal)	,, 210	= 5d.
Dhollera, Fine	do.	,, 206	= 4 29-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 201	= 4 25-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 196	= 4 21-32d.
Ginned Dharwar, Good	do.	,, 202	= 4 13-16d.
Westerns, Good	do.	,, 193	= 4 19-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 188	= 4½d.

WHEAT.—Under the influence of adverse advices from home the market this week has ruled very slow and transactions have been in small compass, while prices are the turn easier. We quote now No. 1 Soft White Rs. 25-8 to Rs. 26-4, Jubbulpore Rs. 24 to Rs. 24-4, Red Pessy Rs. 24, Soft Red Ahmedabad Rs. 24 to Rs. 24-4, Laskari Rs. 21-8, Hard Red Rs. 21 per candy. No. 1 Club Delhi railway terms is offering at Rs. 3-11½ per cwt.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is arriving to a fair extent for this time of year, but prices are firmly held at Rs. 6-2 to Rs. 6-2½ per cwt. *Rapeseed* has hardened rather of late and we quote Yellow Guzerat Rs. 6-2, Brown Cawnpore Rs. 4-14½ per cwt. *Gingelly* is nominal at Rs. 36 to Rs. 39 per candy.

The comparative imports of wheat and seeds are as follows:—

			1885.	1884.	1883.
Wheat—For the week	cwt.	..	150,867	130,918	79,501
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	..	6,793,739	5,203,917	6,971,265
Linseed—For the week	,,	..	21,944	14,789	65,262
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	..	4,263,567	3,447,011	3,429,565
Rapeseed—For the week	,,	..	30,023	12,711	...
Since 1st Jan.	,,	..	1,335,416	875,118	...
Gingelly—For the week	,,	..	479	207	759
Since 1st Jan.	,,	..	995,107	785,221	957,813

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 25th July, as compared with the statement of the 18th July:—

LIABILITIES.	July 18. Rs.	July 25. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	37,77,214	41,45,411
do. do. at Branches	20,93,996	22,32,101
Other Deposits	2,11,70,648	2,25,78,178
Post Bills	3,66,315	1,06,192
Cash Credits undrawn	10,79,349	10,35,702
	4,09,87,522	4,25,97,584
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	48,12,683	47,82,726
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	26,27,993	26,17,986
Loans, on Security of do	22,07,568	22,31,573
Current Accounts, overdrawn	888	725
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,41,76,682	1,53,45,288
Stamps	22,580	22,613
Dead Stock Rs. 5,71,270		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,65,000	3,06,270	3,06,270
Cash Balances with Correspondents	5,81,736	8,15,780
Cash and Currency Notes	1,62,51,122	1,64,71,593
	4,09,87,522	4,25,97,584

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

LITTLEDALE—June 30, at Blackheath, the wife of Commander Littledale, R N, of a daughter.
WALKER—June 30, at Blackheath, the wife of Lieut T P Walker, R N, of a daughter.
WARD—June 30, the wife of Colonel W Ward, retired, R A, of a daughter.
WINTERBOTHAM—June 29, at Cheltenham, the wife of H M Winterbotham, I C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

INNOUS—THOMSON July 1, at St Peter's, Wickham-road, Armond, youngest son of Thomas Pippet Innous, of Chelsea, to Martha Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Major James Thomson, late R A.
SCOTT—KENNEDY—July 1, at St Mark's Hamilton-terrace, N W, Hamilton, son of the late Colonel Winckworth Scott, B S C, to Ellen G, widow of Captain G H Kennedy, B S C.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ADENWALLA—July 24, the wife of Mr. Hormusjee Cowasjee Adenwalla, of a son.

DEATHS.

SHROFF—July 27, at 8, Mody-street, Fort, Merwanjee Hormusjee Shroff, late Head Inspector, H. M.'s Customs, and father of Mr. K. M. Shroff. The funeral will take place this morning at 8 o'clock.
WADIA—July 26, at her husband's residence, No. 6 Parsee Bazaar-street, Soonabai, the beloved wife of Mr. Lowjee Cursetjee Merwanjee Wadia, aged 46 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1885.

THE telegram, probably from St. Petersburg, which the *Daily News* published yesterday, is calculated to have a very reassuring influence on public opinion. It appears that Lord Salisbury has proposed that the Russian troops occupying the positions commanding the Zulfikar Pass should be withdrawn; and the Russian Government are willing to agree, provided the Afghans do not occupy those points. This will certainly be taken as an indication that Russia regards herself as bound by her pledge in regard to Zulfikar. Lord Salisbury, in his statement in the House of Lords, said the previous Government had promised to the Amir that this pass shall be included within the limits of Afghanistan—a promise which his lordship said it was not open to us to recede from. It was based upon another given by the Court of Russia, that Zulfikar should form part of Afghan territory. The Prime Minister added that the negotiations were conducted by the Russian Government with an earnest desire to arrive at an amicable settlement. The news now to hand goes to show that this estimate of the Russian desire for an accommodation was accurate. But having made this satisfactory announcement, Lord Salisbury proceeded to caution the House of Lords and the public not to attach "too final or conclusive importance to these negotiations—whenever they are concluded." The whole condition of affairs in Central Asia, he pronounced to be in a state of unstable equilibrium, and said that treaties, or agreements, however useful, could not be trusted to secure our interests in those countries. This is exactly the view that has been taken in India from the beginning. We saw no reason to distrust its soundness when the endeavour to arrive at a paper agreement nearly led to war, and actually did lead to an immense military expenditure on preparations for war. Somewhat needlessly the Premier volunteered his candid opinion that, though we might cultivate the confidence and friendship of the Amir, it is not to the friendship of the Amir that we must trust for the protection of our interests. Who ever said or thought that we could trust our interests to the "friendship" of so capable and ambitious a ruler? What we must trust to, in so far as he is concerned, is, not his friendship, but his capacity to form a sound estimate of what is the best course for him to take in protecting his own interests. We have already pointed out considerations which render it, if not certain, at least highly probable that he will continue to prefer a British alliance—which guarantees him the integrity of his territory and supplies him with money, arms, and ammunition—to that of Russia, the price of which would cost him as a first instalment the cession of all his provinces north of the Hindoo Koosh. Russia has no money to waste in subsidies. She does not give arms and ammunition away, but keeps them for her own soldiers. Abdul Rahman would not be the able politician he is, but a simpleton, were he to exchange an alliance which gives him so much, for one which must, in the nature of things, strip him of half his territories as the condition of making the other half the battle-field between Great Britain and India on the one side, and the Russians on the other. Lord Salisbury's statement that the frontier should be defended by reaching beyond it, is not so alarming as it appeared to be when detached from the context. "It is," said his lordship, "to preparations skilfully devised and vigorously and rapidly carried out for the defence of our own frontier at all points where it is weak—it is to the erection of bulwarks which shall not only defend the frontier when attacked, but shall stretch out far enough to prevent the tide of war from reaching to its foot—it is to preparations of that kind that I trust; and whatever may be our political changes in England, whichever party may be predominant, I hope they will from this time forth never for an instant be abandoned or relaxed." The bulwarks he referred to might well be Quetta and the Pishin Valley. But the question of the establishment of a cantonment at Kandahar, which has since arisen, may be taken to indicate that Lord Salisbury attached a very wide meaning to his reference to bulwarks.

THE Hyderabad libel case was brought to an end yesterday at the Bombay Criminal Sessions. The defendant Edwardes, the publisher of the paper in which the libellous article appeared, was fined two thousand rupees, half of which, if the law allows it, will be given to Major Neville by way of compensation. Messrs. Verner and Edwardes must now be either the most thankful or the most unreasonable of men. The one has escaped scot-free; the other has got off with a fine which, considering what the libel was, can be regarded only as nominal. We can imagine the feelings with which Mr. Edmond Yates—who went to gaol for four months for not having prevented some one writing in the *World* that an unnamed master of foxhounds had run away with another unnamed man's wife—will learn that in India you may publish overt and infinitely worse things at the cost of a two-thousand rupees fine, and your lawyer's bill of costs. Mr. Yates, however, will not fully realise the advantage which India offers to persons of libelling propensities unless he is told that this extremely reasonable fine covers the publication of a libel written with malice aforethought, and that a handsome bribe was given for it. Messrs. Verner and Edwardes have, we say, very much to be thankful for. They have libelled atrociously; they have been dealt with tenderly, and they go back to Hyderabad scarcely poorer in anything but reputation—if that counts for much in their peculiar line of journalistic service. Even their feelings have been spared. We search in vain in the record of the proceedings of the High Court for any observation at which either of them could take offence. Mr. Verner left the court on Thursday with no unkindness from bench, bar, or witness-box to claim his forgiveness. If the truth were known he has gone home in the honest belief that he is a wronged man, since the wages which his libelling earned for him did not come up to his expectation. But of the wages rightly due to labour of this particular sort neither defendant has had his share—unless, indeed, the usual standard of reward in such cases may be departed from with impunity, or unless it be a sound rule of court that the greater the libel the stronger claim the libeller has upon its consideration. For although next to nothing has been judicially said upon the character of the libel, it is difficult to imagine anything more abominable than the attack upon Major Neville. A phrase or two culled from the libellous article will show how the Hyderabad paper earned its money, and how considerate the Bombay High Court has been in estimating the culpability of those concerned Major Neville, according to the writer who was paid to say so, lived in clover, wheedling dinners out of his poor khansama. In trying to disprove this man's claim both Major Neville and his wife had "deliberately perjured themselves," while as for the prosecutor individually he had endeavoured "by hard swearing" to defraud the claimant of his just rights. He had "unblushingly sworn" to deliberate untruths; he had for years "lived upon his khansama;" he had been guilty of "an undoubted conspiracy to defraud," and "outraged morality"—the outraged morality, we suppose, of men who were paid to seem virtuous—demanded his prosecution for perjury. Worse things, it is true, might have been said of Major Neville. Instead of being called a perjurer he might have been called a prosoner, or an assassin, or a cut-throat, or even a hired traducer. We have tried to think of a few terms which the defendants might have used for Major Neville's defamation, while they were about it, not at all for the purpose of showing that they did not do their very best to libel him, but just to raise the question whether it was absolutely necessary to accuse him of the greatest crimes known to humanity in order to constitute a libel inadequately punishable by a fine. Mr. Justice Bayley, in passing judgment upon Edwardes yesterday, said little or nothing as to the gravity of the offence—nothing, at any rate, which threw light upon the reasons which led him to think that a moderate fine would be a fit recompense for the malice of an immoderate libel. "Taking into consideration the circumstances of this case," he said, "and at the same time bearing in mind that this was an article of a malicious character, I think that the offence can be most appropriately punished with a fine rather than imprisonment." We should have thought that only by leaving the circumstances of the case out of consideration could such a conclusion be arrived at. Extract from the case the fact that the libel was written without any care that the allegations of which it consisted should be true; that malice was breathed in every line; that the accusations recklessly flung at Major Neville would, if proved, deprive any public official of his appointment; that they involved an English officer and his wife in a charge of conspiring to defraud; and that they imputed systematic meanness as odious even as the graver things openly charged against them—extract from the case all these incidents, and no one would differ from Mr. Justice Bayley in the belief that the offence could be appropriately punished by a fine rather than by imprisonment. It is precisely because we take into consideration the circumstances of the case that we cannot agree with Mr. Justice Bayley in believing that a fine of two thousand rupees, or a fine of any larger amount, is a sufficient penalty for the offence. The significance of one fact in particular is imperative upon that point. There is only one right way of publishing a libel which has been written for hire, and that is by imprisonment. It will never do for a libeller to be allowed to pay the penalty in the same coin with which the libel is paid for. Such a penalty is not a deterrent. The men who have paid for the first libel may be equally ready to pay for a second; the man who wrote the first may be equally ready to write a second—provided he is paid well enough—equally able to find the fine which a merciful court, "taking into consideration the circumstances of the case," may think fit to impose upon him. But if a libeller can look to the people whom he has served to make good a money penalty, he cannot get them to go to gaol for him. For that reason the penalty passed upon Edwardes is obviously and gravely defective. There is nothing to prevent the whole burden of punishment being transferred from him to the shoulders of wealthy instigators at Hyderabad—a transfer which would at once deprive the sentence passed yesterday of all punitive quality. Suppose, moreover, that the libeller, in addition to his bribe, were to be furnished with an indemnity against the consequence of the libel? Looking at the character of the offence, at the grievous wrong which has been done to Major Neville, and above all, at the scandalous circumstances in which the attack originated, we think that there is ground for regret that both the defendants have found so easy an escape from the penalties of the law of libel. There was no need for a vindictive sentence, but there was peculiar need for showing that libels written for money cannot be atoned for in money. It is to be regretted that in the exceedingly careful summing up of the facts of the case which Mr. Justice Bayley gave in his judgment yesterday, no weight seems to have been given to this important consideration.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us to point out that the proposal to confer a limited copyright on foreign telegrams mainly affects the Anglo-Indian press, and not the vernacular press as has been erroneously said. This is quite true. The agents of vernacular papers do not eagerly lay hold of foreign telegrams the moment they are published, and send them by telegraph to have them republished on the same day or the next morning. The vernacular papers are content to wait until the paper with telegraphic news is brought by the post. The native editor much prefers the telegraphic Indian news to the European items, which generally chronicle the doings of Kings and Kaisers, who interest him no more than so many Khans of Tartary. It is not proposed to interfere with the reproduction of Indian news from the telegraphic columns of the English papers. Practically the brief period of grace proposed, whether it be twenty-four hours, or thirty-six, or forty-eight, would not delay the publication of foreign telegrams by the vernacular papers of the mofussil. These latter now wait patiently till the big papers come to them by the dâk. Then they translate the news, and publish it at their leisure. We never dreamed of complaining of their competition, and never indulged in an unkindly remark at the expense of these humble rivals. Protection has been asked against the unfair and injurious practice of Anglo-Indian journals which systematically re-wire costly foreign news, and republish it a few hours later with many flourishes of trumpets. As long as this practice is legal the papers which profit by it will deride the remonstrances of those who pay for all. One of the Madras papers candidly says that, as things stand, there is no reason why it should pay anything for telegrams which may be had for nothing. But if a copyright existed it would willingly pay a contribution to the cost of what would be an item of property. The result would be a great impulse to the importation of foreign news, to the great advantage of the public at large, including the proprietors and readers of the vernacular press. More English news will then be brought to India than is now to be hoped for.

A CORRESPONDENT who wrote to us from London before it was known that Sir Henry Maine had declined to take the Under-Secretaryship at the Home Office, remarked that there were three vacancies in the India Council—the seats of Sir William Muir, Sir Henry Maine, and Sir Barrow Ellis. It was thought that Sir John Strachey was certain to get one seat, and another was to be or had been offered to Sir Donald Stewart—an anticipation which, as the telegrams have shown, has since been verified. It was still uncertain who would succeed Sir Barrow Ellis, though Sir Owen Burne, Lord Lytton's Private Secretary, was thought a not unlikely man. But nearly a score names were mentioned in the same category, amongst them being Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Ashburner, and Sir Michael Westropp.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 10.

WE have fallen upon such halcyon days that, but for the enterprising thoughtfulness of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, life would be exceedingly dull. In Parliament all things are made smooth for the new Ministers. Mr. Gladstone on Tuesday made a speech which shows that he means to give the Government fair play in the largest and most liberal interpretation of the words; and it was delightful to listen to Lord R. Churchill congratulating the right honourable member for Midlothian on his considerate and magnanimous speech. The Radicals, of course, are still furious, but what can they do? Their futile threats to worry the Government to death in the House of Commons ended on Tuesday in the ludicrous fiasco of a division in which only two members voted for Sir W. Lawson's motion of want of confidence. The feeling of the country has, in fact, been expressed so unmistakeably in favour of letting the Government alone that the most bitter partisans shrink from going against it. The results of the recent elections are most encouraging for the Conservatives. Lord R. Churchill's success at Woodstock was foreseen, but it was not expected that he would be re-elected by double the majority he had in 1880. The County Down election is, however, the most significant of all. Here Lord A. Hill had to contend against a coalition of Liberals and Nationalists, and his decisive victory is most gratifying in two respects. First of all, it shows that Mr. Charles Lewis, the member for Londonderry, does not represent any large body of Irish Conservatives in the attitude of antagonism he has taken up to the Irish policy of the Government. This might, indeed, have been inferred from the fact that not only Lord George Hamilton, but so militant a leader of the Irish loyalists as the Marquis of Waterford, have joined the Government, and also from the declaration made by the independent and chivalrous Colonel King Harman in favour of abandoning coercion and trying to govern Ireland by the ordinary law. But the Down election has proved, what previously was doubtful, that the rank and file of the Irish Conservative party share these sentiments, and are willing to stand by their leaders in the bold experiment they have resolved on making. The second lesson of the election is that no alliance or arrangement has been made between the Conservatives and Mr. Parnell. The Nationalists used all their influence to defeat Lord Arthur Hill, and their failure shows the idleness of their boastful talk about overthrowing the English interest in Ulster. It might seem hardly necessary to point out that dropping coercion is not the same thing as going in for Home Rule in Ireland, were it not that leading Radicals keep up the persistent cry that the Conservatives have changed their opinions with their seats. There is Mr. John Morley, for instance, who has a personal grievance of his own, and has worked himself into a terrible passion because the Conservatives forestalled him in giving effect to the policy he had sketched out in the amendment denouncing coercion which he gave notice of at the instance of Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Morley taunts the Tories with having adopted the creed, "Force is no remedy," and says this is the most shameless act of "political profligacy" he ever heard of. But, far from saying that force is no remedy, the Conservatives really contend that the force reluctantly applied by the late Government proved a very efficient remedy, so much so that crime has been stamped out, and the country, sick of coercion, is now willing to let itself be governed peacefully. The Government has gone no further than this. Lord Carnarvon has given expression to a number of those fine sentiments of which he has an unlimited supply always at command; and the Nationalists, grateful for the relief from a state of political tension which must have been as trying to them as to the Irish Government, are showing, in the English constituencies at all events, the utmost goodwill towards the Conservatives. Whether this friendly feeling will last till the general election is another matter. Mr. Parnell will, no doubt, see what each of the English political parties has to offer him, and then issue his instructions accordingly. It is quite possible that a Ministry permeated by Lord R. Churchill may outbid Sir C. Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain. But, in any case, it seems to me that the extent of Irish electoral power in the English constituencies has been exaggerated. There are large numbers of Irish voters in the Yorkshire and Lancashire boroughs, but their votes will not determine the result of the general election in England. Mr. John Morley, indeed, who predicts that Scotland and Wales will "vote solid" for the Liberals, and that Durham and Yorkshire (including Wakefield, I suppose) will follow suit, is so far from agreeing with his friends Dilke and Chamberlain about the clean sweep which is to be made of Toryism from Devonshire to Cheshire, that he frankly says the Tories will win unless the Opposition can carry 50 out of the 60 seats for Metropolitan boroughs. With a strange want of tact, Mr. Morley, whose intellectual arrogance is his one great failing, goes on to ridicule and threaten the conceited, obstinate, perverse Liberal candidates who have come forward of their own accord to break the unanimity of the Liberal party in many of those boroughs. Mr. Morley orders these presumptuous politicians to beat a retreat forthwith, if they do not wish "Conservative minorities" to carry their candidates. It is obvious that language of this offensive kind will have a directly opposite effect to what Mr. Morley intended. Ambitious vestrymen will refuse to be browbeaten by Mr. Morley, and will insist on maintaining their candidature, though they might have listened respectfully to courteous words of advice and entreaty. Altogether, therefore, the prospects of the Conservative party look decidedly hopeful, and it is not the wildest of dreams to suppose that they may actually secure a majority at the general election.

By common consent the Government have made a good start in both Houses of Parliament Sir M. Hicks-Beach made a favourable impression on Monday by the firm, but courteous, way in which he resisted Mr. Bradlaugh's fresh assertion of a right to take his seat for Northampton. The division must have been a terrible disappointment to Mr. Bradlaugh, who had told his friends beforehand that on this occasion he would have "the whole Liberal party" with him. A great many moderate Liberals walked out of the House without voting; and the debate had no other effect than to prove that the general feeling of the House is in favour of the reasonable course of leaving the whole question about oaths and affirmations to be dealt with by the new Parliament. The argument that the matter should be considered by the present House dispassionately, and without reference to the claims of individual members or constituencies, was obviously absurd, so long as Mr. Bradlaugh stood obtrusively at the bar and demanded his rights. As regards the Budget, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's modest proposal to borrow money to cover the deficit till next year has been acquiesced in, as it is evident that fresh taxation cannot be imposed at this late season of the year. Sir M. H. Beach scored, indeed, against the late Government, by showing that they had underestimated the deficit by nearly a million, owing to the expenditure by the late Board of Admiralty out of the vote of credit having exceeded the estimate by £850,000, of which £500,000 at the least had been incurred at the time the estimate was given. This is a nasty backhander for Lord Northbrook, whose financial genius and administrative capacity have always been extolled by the Liberals as compensating for his wooden manner and want of political foresight; and it will be interesting to see what explanation the noble lord has to offer of such a gross and glaring mistake, due, Sir M. H. Beach says, to a discreditable absence of method and supervision at the Admiralty. It appears that Mr. Gladstone himself pressed the late First Lord to have his estimates checked, but without success, and so only a million instead of two millions remains unspent out of the eleven million vote of credit.

The chief political interest this week, however, has been transferred to the House of Lords. The statement made by Lord Salisbury with regard to foreign affairs has been generally applauded both at home and abroad, not because it indicates any change of policy, but because it shows that at last we have a firm hand holding the helm of State. So far as Egypt is concerned, nothing has given greater satisfaction than the Prime Minister's emphatic declaration that the Khedive has been our steadfast ally, and that we are bound in honour not to desert him. This announcement removes the principal objection to Sir H. Wolff's nomination as Envoy to Egypt, as it is now clear that Sir Henry will go to Cairo to strengthen instead of upsetting the Khedive. The resolution taken by the Cabinet to complete the evacuation of Dongola is not heroic; I doubt if it is discreet. Lord Wolseley earnestly implored them to let him smash the Mahdi this autumn, and pointed out that it could be done very easily, and would save England no end of trouble hereafter. On the other hand, another expedition up the Nile would be extremely unpopular with the British army, both officers and men, who regard the Soudan with indescribable loathing. But Dongola might easily have been held, and we owed a duty to the unfortunate inhabitants of that province, whom our expedition against the Mahdi has simply ruined. A year ago Dongola was a prosperous and contented province; now, the population have left it by thousands, abandoning their homes and all that they possessed. This is the last and in some degree the worst crime committed by the Gladstone Administration, and Lord Salisbury would have done well to avert its worst consequences even at the eleventh hour. But the new Secretary for War has been instructed to send orders to Lord Wolseley that, with infinite regret, of course, the Government feels itself obliged to let things slide. The General himself is now on his way home, and no more active measures are to be taken against the Mahdi than the construction of a fresh length of railway beyond Wady Halfa and the retention of Suakim. The financial look-out is a little more brilliant. The French Senate has passed the financial convention, and it is thought probable that Germany and Austria will soon follow suit, as all the continental Governments now seem anxious to propitiate Mr. Gladstone's successors. As to the Afghan boundary, Lord Salisbury slightly sneered at the fuss made about the Zulfikar Pass, which the Afghans are quite incapable of fortifying and holding against a Russian advance; but, as England has pledged her word to the Amir to keep this position for him, the Prime Minister very properly says that that word must not be broken. The true policy of the new Government must be looked for, not in their eagerness to gain a few miles here or there for Afghanistan on a frontier which cannot be defended, but in the plans approved by them for safeguarding the frontier of British India. Lord Salisbury's weighty words on this part of the question should be carefully studied. They have caused Mr. Gladstone some disquietude, as the Prime Minister speaks of bulwarks so far advanced as to keep the tide of war from rolling up to the foot of the Himalayas. It is plain that Lord Salisbury, when he used these words, was thinking of Kandahar. Indeed, the only frontier policy worthy of the name is that of re-opening negotiations with the Amir for the purpose of getting an adequate return for all we have done for him. That return must consist in the extension of the Quetta railway to Kandahar, and the occupation of the latter city by a British garrison. There can be very little doubt that Abdul Rahman would be very glad to give us back Kandahar for a consideration.

J. M. M.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ZULFIKAR PASS DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram stating that Lord Salisbury recently proposed to the Russian Government that the Russian troops occupying the advanced positions at Zulfikar should be withdrawn, and the Russian Government has replied favourably, but stipulating that the Afghans should not occupy the positions evacuated by them.

THE SUAKIM GARRISON.

SUAKIM, JULY 26.

The 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment has been ordered here to relieve the 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry.

SIR CHARLES MACGREGOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

There is no truth in the rumour respecting Sir Charles Macgregor remaining in his present appointment during another year.

TRAVELLING ON A RAILWAY WITHOUT TICKETS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 27.

In the case brought by the manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway against three European gentlemen for travelling without tickets from Barrackpore to Sealdah, with intent to defraud the railway, the suburban magistrate has given judgment. Mr. Barrow, barrister-at-law, has been fined one rupee five annas, the amount of his fare; Mr. Buskin, a broker, has been fined fourteen annas; and Major Thomas, of the Military Department, one day?

The magistrate remarked that the prosecutions were ill-advised, as the railway authorities must have been aware that there was not the slightest intention to commit a fraud on the part of the accused.

THE BANGALORE SHOOTING CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 27.

The sentence of the court-martial held for the trial of Private Ramkristna, of the 12th Madras Infantry, at Bangalore, has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief and communicated to the prisoner, who appears resigned to the fate awaiting him. He will be hanged in the Central Jail on Wednesday, in the presence of the native troops in garrison. The prisoner refused to see his relatives, but expressed a wish that his wife and mother be sent to their native place, and that his brother be enlisted. He has not assigned any reason or explanation for the outrage.

THE MAHARANEE OF MYSORE.

The Maharanee of Mysore arrived from Mysore this evening, and was honoured by a royal salute for 21 guns fired the British Artillery under instructions from the Resident. There is no precedent for this salute. The Ranee visited Bangalore two years ago, but then received no salute.

PUNJAB NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 27.

Captain Jennings, R. E., who lately returned from the expedition to Persia, officiates as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Lahore Division.

Major Cherry rejoins his appointment as Brigade Major, Cawnpore.

The Government of India have resolved that without special sanction no public officer shall ask for or accept pecuniary aid or subscriptions from Native Chiefs or officials of Native States in pursuance of public objects. Unless the required leave be given, this ruling will interfere with Dr. Leitner's Institute at Woking for native Indian gentlemen.

THE POONA SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 27.

Ths third day's sky racing was a great success, notwithstanding the fact that the rain fell heavily several times during the afternoon. The attendance was smaller than upon either of the previous occasions, owing to the wretched weather. Captain Elliot, as before, scored heavily, winning three races. The band of the Native Infantry played a selection of music during the afternoon.

1ST RACE.—Lilliput Handicap—For all Ponies 13 hands and under. Distance ½ mile.

Mr Locke's b a p Energy, 11st 9lb, Capt Elliot.......... 1
Mr Lawrence's b c b p The Gem, 8st 12lb, Capt Conran ... 2
Mr Berkeley's b c b p The Boy, 8st 10lb, Owner 3

A good start was effected, Gem getting off first and keeping the lead to the corner, where Energy collared him, and from that time had the race in hand, winning by a neck from Gem, who came up in the last few strides. Tim—69 Sec.

BETTING—10 to 1 on Energy, 5 to 1 against Boy, 4 to 1 against Gem.

2ND RACE.—Marine Survey Cup—Presented by the officers of the Marine Survey—½ mile. For all C. B. Ponies. Entrance Rs. 20. Added Rs. 150.

Mr Locke's c ch p Enigma, 10st 10lb, Capt Elliot 1
Col Morton's g c b m Pointsettia, 9st 11lb, Mr Gaye....... 2
Capt Mildnmay's g c b gel, Young Hopeful, 9st 7lb, Mr Maitlandm 3
Mr Maurice's c c b geld The Orphan, 10st 1lb, Capt Conran 0
Mr Meade's ch c b p Jack, 9st 12lb, Mitch ll 0
Mr Lawrence's b c b m Flora, 10st 10lb, Mr Melton.......... 0
Hon'ble A S Hardinge's g c b p K G 11st 1lb, Owner.......... 0

After one false start the lot were sent away very evenly. Young Hopeful and Enigma were first to show in front. Round the corner Enigma, Young Hopeful, and Pointsettia were all of a heap. Just on the post Pointsettia snatched the second place from Young Hopeful. This race was won by a length. Time—59 sec.

BETTING—20 to 1 each against Flora, K. G., and Young Hopeful, 50 to 1 against Jack, 12 to 1 against Pointsettia, evens on Enigma, and 2 to 1 against The Orphan.

3RD RACE.—Open Selling Race.—For all Arabs. Entrance Rs. 10, added Rs. 100, Distance ½ mile.

Mr S A W's w a h Silverheel, 10st 0lb, Capt Codran.. 1
Aga Zinoobabbadinsha's ch a h Koorshed, 10st 10lb, Mr Melton.......... 2
Mr Whitehouse's b c b m Gaylass, 10st 0lb, Owner.......... 3

The distance between the three horses in this race at the start was fully four lengths, Silverheel having decidedly the best of it, with Gaylass last. The order of the procession never altered. Won by a length in 58½sec.

BETTING—11 to 10 each against Khoorshed and Silverheel, 4 to 1 against Gaylass.

4TH RACE.—The Turf Club Stakes. Value Rs. 150. Presented by a member of the Turf Club. For all Polo Ponies. 3 furlongs.

Mr M Meade's c c b p Jack, 11st 2lb, Mr Minchin.......... 1
Mr Hamilton's d c b p Chocolate Cream, 10st 8lb, Mr Melton 2
Mr Hamilton's d c b m Honey Moon, 11st 5lb, Owner 3
Mr Berkeley's c c b p Pygmalion, 10st 5lb, Mr Kettle .. 0
Mr Tisdale's g c b Bulbul, 10st 9lb, Mr Whitehouse...... 0
Capt Law's g a p The Scott, 11st 6lb, Owner.......... 0
Mr Grey's c c b m Norah Creina, 10st 12lb, Mr Taylor 0

Jack took the lead, with Chocolate Cream in close attendance, Bulbul being left on the post. This order was preserved to the end, with Honeymoon close up to the second horse; but Jack was disqualified, owing to his jockey weighing in two pounds over weight, through inadvertently taking his bridle to scale with him. The race was run in 44½sec.

BETTING—3 to 1 each against Chocolate Cream and Pygmalion, 5 to 1 each against The Scott and Norah Creina, 8 to 1 against Jack, 5 to 2 against Honeymoon, 50 to 1 against the Bulbul. Won by half a length. Time—1min. 41sec. Bonny Boy was scratched.

5TH RACE.—Pony Hurdle Handicap—¾ mile.

Mr Maurice's g a p Shipwreck, 10st 10lb, Mr Melton 1
Mr Locke's c cb p Enigma, 10st 7lb, Captain Elliot 2
Captain Mildmay's g cb gel Young Hopeful, 9st 4lb, Mr Maitland 0
Mr Berkeley's b ch p The Boy, 8st 6lb, Owner.......... 0
Mr Whitehouse's b a p Bonny Boy, 9st 6lb, Owner 0

The Boy took the lead over the first two hurdles, with Shipwreck and Young Hopeful close handy, Enigma making a waiting race of it, this time, however, unsuccessfully.

BETTING—Evens on Shipwreck, 5 to 4 on Enigma, 12 to 1 each against The Boy and Young Hopeful.

6TH RACE.—Open Race—5 Furlongs. Handicap for all Arabs. Starting sweep 1 G. M.

Mr Locke's b a g Easton, late Wabdan, 9st 4lb, Captain Elliot 1
Hon A S Hardinge's b a g Someday, 9st 0lb, Ramchurn.. 2
Hon A S Hardinge's c h a g Bagdad, 10st 7lb, Mr Melton. 3
Mr Maurice's b a g Deception, 9st 2lb.......... 0
Mr C Ardaseer's b a h Royal Visit, 8st 9lb, Mr Maitland. 0
Mr S A W's ch a g Cherub, 8st 2lb, Oomer 0

The field got away to an even start, but the three placed quickly came away in the order they finished, Easton winning by two lengths. Time—1min. 7sec.

BETTING—2 to 1 against Easton, 12 to 1 each against Deception, Someday, Royal Visit, even on Bagdad, 20 to 1 against Cherub.

Pygmalion was scratched in the first race owing to a mistake on the cards, which set the race down as a three-quarter mile one, Mr. Kettle not thinking his horse good enough for that distance.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, JULY 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Hazara, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Duke of Devonshire, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Clyde arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LOND N, JULY 25.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera		4¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		76½
4½ ,,		77½
3 ,,	Consols for account	99⅞
3½ ,,	Sterling Loan	101⅛
4½ ,,	French Rentes	110¼
Bar Silver		49 3-16

H. H. THE REGENT OF KOLHAPORE intends returning to India by the Brindisi steamer of Aug. 31.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON has been appointed a member of the Scotch Committee of Council on Education. Our late Governor of Bombay was introduced to the Queen's presence at Windsor Castle, and Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood and invested him with the riband and badge of the Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India, and delivered to him the Star of his dignity in the Order.

EVERYBODY in Bombay, says the *Overland Mail*, will be glad to hear that Sir William Guyer Hunter, K.C.M.G., has been invited to stand in the Conservative interest for the new borough of Central Hackney. "A better could not possibly have been chosen, and we sincerely hope that he will gain the seat. His independence of character, his capacity for work, and his sound interest in and knowledge of public affairs mark him out as an unusually good member of the new Parliament."

ANOTHER native Indian candidate has appeared in South London for parliamentary honours. Mr. Nandal Lal Ghosh, of 4, Elm-court, Temple, seeks the suffrages of the electors of the Dulwich Division of the borough of Camberwell as an advanced Liberal and as a native of India representing the ryots.

LORD LYTTON is confidently named as the successor to Lord Lyons in the British Embassy in Paris. Lord Lyons is anxious to retire.

ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM HEWETT was to have been entertained at a banquet at the Empire Club last Wednesday.

MR. LABOUCHERE writes:—"Sir Peter Lumsden is, I see, to be given the Grand Cross of the Bath. This, I presume, is a reward for his having reviled Mr. Gladstone and his Cabinet when he was passing through Vienna, as it certainly cannot be for what he did on the Afghan frontier, where he seems to have credited and telegraphed home every cock-and-bull story about the Russians that was told him, and to have done his best to render a settlement of the frontier question impossible."

"ATLAS" remarks:—Those who mistakenly believe that the amenities of social intercourse are impaired by the freedom of journalistic comment will be "surprised to hear" that, despite the thunderbolts recently hurled at the head of Lord Randolph Churchill by the ever-virtuous *Times*, the Secretary for India dined at the Reform Club on Thursday last as the guest of Mr. Buckle, the editor of the tonitrant journal. Herr Opfer von Blowitz, general manager of Europe resident in Berkshire interest in Paris, was of the party.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that ten of the desperadoes implicated in the recent murder of a Pathan at Marole have been arrested by the district police, and are now in custody, pending their trial at the ensuing Thana Sessions. Their names were communicated to the police by the village liquor-seller, a Coombar by caste, to whose rescue the Pathan had gone when he was being brutally assaulted. When captured the accused were conveyed under guard to the Pathan, who is now lying in hospital, for the purpose of identification.

IN the Hyderabad Libel case Mr. W. D. Edwardes, of the *Hyderabad Telegraph*, who was convicted on his own confession of defaming Major Neville, was brought up yesterday for sentence before Mr. Justice Bayley, at the Criminal Sessions. The accused made a statement to the effect that Mr. Verner, who was discharged the other day, was solely responsible for the conduct of the paper, and was actually the writer of the libellous article. It was on the second day after it was published that his attention was directed to it by the manager. His lordship, in passing sentence, reviewed the proceedings in the civil suit brought in the Suburban Court of Hyderabad against Major Neville by his butler's sister-in-law. The learned judge said that the claim had been based on a concocted document, and that Major Neville's evidence in the case had been correctly described by his counsel as being entirely colourless. The article on the face of it afforded evidence that it was written with a malicious motive; but his lordship thought that the offence of the present accused could be most appropriately punished with a fine, rather than imprisonment. The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 2,000, or in default of payment, to undergo imprisonment for four calendar months. His lordship added that if on inquiry he found that he had the power of allowing compensation to Major Neville, he would direct that half of the fine, if recovered, should be paid to him.

THE Maharajah of Johore, accompanied by Prince Khalid of Johore, and attended by Inchi Abdullah (secretary to the Prince of Johore) and Inchi Abdul Rahman, A. D. C., arrived at Windsor Castle on July 7. The Maharajah and Prince Khalid of Johore were introduced to Her Majesty by the Right Hon. F. Stanley (Secretary of State for the Colonial Department).

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, appeared to considerable advantage in his first speech as Indian Secretary. "There were flashes of the old—or should we say the young?—Randolph, but on the whole we stand, like himself, astonished at his moderation. What he said about Zulfikar was straight and to the point, only it in no wise affects the question at issue. Russia gave up Zulfikar before the War Vote, she has never gone back on her promise, and Zulfikar she recognises as the Amir's to-day But she has never promised and certainly will never consent to allow such an interpretation of Zulfikar as would hand over to Afghanistan, not only the pass, about which there is no question, but all the neighbouring positions which can be claimed as in any way commanding the pass. And those positions Lord Randolph will not secure—no, not even if we were to threaten immediate war.

A TELEGRAM from Rome, to which the *Tablet* gives prominence, shows that the Vatican has finally pronounced against the claims of the King of Portugal to exercise ecclesiastical patronage in British India. The despatch says:—"The Holy See, after mature consideration, has recognised that the demands of the Portuguese Government to preserve to the Portuguese Crown the privilege of patronage over the ecclesiastical benefices in British India in the same form in which they were granted when these regions belonged to Portugal are inadmissible. In the course of the negotiations it has been demonstrated by the Holy See that this patronage on the part of Portugal can no longer be exercised successfully, inasmuch as the Portuguese Government is not in the position to fulfil towards the ecclesiastical benefices in British India the conditions of protection and assistance which were stipulated in the beginning." The Holy Father has also communicated the result of his inquiries in a private letter to the King of Portugal.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL gives no encouragement to correspondents who write to him "wanting to know." A Manchester inquirer having written to Lord R. Churchill asking him "for proof of his recent assertions that Mr. Gladstone has 'often' made statements that are incorrect, and when challenged to make good his assertions has publicly and fully apologised," has published the following reply:—"2, Connaught-place, W., July 2, 1885.—Sir,—I am directed by Lord Randolph Churchill to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult. In reply to your question, his lordship would advise you to study with care Hansard's Debates for the last two Parliaments, as well as the speeches which Mr. Gladstone has made in Midlothian and elsewhere. As it is perfectly evident that you are a person with little or nothing to do, this interesting study will prevent time from hanging too heavily on your hands, and, at the same time, cannot fail to improve your political knowledge and judgment. I am, sir, yours obediently,—Frank D. Thomas." The *Standard*, mistaking the fine humour of this reply for rudeness, heads the letter "The New Style."

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will publish immediately "Essays and Miscellaneous Writings of Vere Henry, Lord Hobart," in two volumes, edited with a biographical sketch by Lady Hobart. The letters and minutes on Indian questions have been arranged by Mr. Carmichael, late member of the Council of Madras, and secretary to the Council under Lord Hobart's administration.

THE Court of Chancery has granted an application by the committee and trustees of the Indian Mutiny Relief Fund which consists of investments representing upwards of £100,000, subscribed at the time of the Indian Mutiny, asking that out of the fund a sum of £2,500 might be paid to the Royal School at Bath for the daughters of officers, and also a sum of £500 to the Royal Cambridge Asylum for the benefit of soldiers' widows.

Truth says that Lord Salisbury will recommend the Queen to appoint Canon Liddon to the see of Salisbury, and in the not improbable event of his declining a mitre, the names of the Bishop of Derry and the Dean of York (Dr. Purey-Cust) will be submitted to Her Majesty.

SOME perfectly impartial gentleman at home offers a prize of £20 for the best essay on Mr. Gladstone's perfections, as displayed in his political career; and a similar prize for the best essay on his imperfections, as displayed in the same sphere.

Truth says the statement that under the will of Prince Frederick Charles the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will benefit to the amount of half a million is pure fiction. The Red Prince died intestate, and although the Duchess of Connaught will obtain a considerable augmentation of her *dot* (£15,000), yet her share of the inheritance will be a very long way short of this extravagant estimate. Prince Frederick Charles was a wealthy man, but he certainly was not "one of the richest men in Germany." There are half-a-dozen Princes who were a long way ahead of him in this respect, to say nothing of nobles and capitalists. The late Prince Anthony of Sigmaringen, the head of the Hohenzollern family, of whose very existence few English people were aware, died worth nearly five hundred millions of marks.

WITH reference to the issue of a Royal Commission to inquire into the recent and present depression of trade, a contemporary says:—"It is intended that the composition of this body and the scope of the inquiry shall be such as to secure the fullest and most impartial investigation; and it is believed that it will be able to enter upon its duties perfectly unfettered by prepossessions or by limitations in the reference. The Commission will be composed of representatives of every considerable industry and of every important branch of trade and commerce in these islands. The Cabinet have not absolutely come to the determination to take this step, but we are justified in stating that the matter has so far progressed that, should no unforeseen occurrence arise, the decision will be duly announced to Parliament."

THE *Cologne Gazette* has an article explaining the recent negotiations between England and Germany about St. Lucia Bay. The *Gazette* asserts that the German protest was a mere precaution to protect the interests, if any, of German subjects in that territory. The German Government, however, discovered in the course of the negotiations that the English claims to a prior occupation were indisputable, and as they received valuable consideration in other quarters for acknowledging them, no more was heard of the menace to German trade. The article significantly adds that the Transvaal has claims to the territory, and that "it does not know what steps towards an arrangement between England and the Transvaal have been made."

AN announcement that another attempt would be made on Sunday, July 6, by the Leicester Secularists to play cricket on the Abbey Meadows led to the expectation of further disturbances. The Secularists, however, privately intimated to the police that they would abandon their attempt to play on Sunday afternoon, but would begin the game at nine in the morning instead. A strong police force paraded the district to prevent violence, and there was nearly an hour's uninterrupted cricket before the crowd was sufficient in numbers to stop the game. The Secularists drew the stumps to prevent disorder. Large crowds assembled later in the day, but no disturbances took place. The corporation admit that they cannot stop the playing of cricket on that particular ground on Sunday, and they hesitate to apply to Parliament for special powers. Meanwhile the Secularists are determined to play again.

IT appears, from a return issued in connection with the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, that up to and including the 31st of March last judgments had been rendered in 141 cases of the first class for actual damage done by Confederate cruisers to the aggregate amount of 3,266,514 dols., including interest. Except in ten or twelve of the most recent cases, judgments have been certified to the Secretary of State for immediate payment. Up to the date above-mentioned there were also 1,761 cases of the second class for war premiums paid adjudicated upon, and judgments rendered for an aggregate amount of 5,293,114 dols., exclusive of interest. No portion of these claims is to be paid until all the judgments of the first class have been satisfied. The unexpected balance of the Geneva award placed at the disposal of the court was a little over 9,500,000 dols., and the total number of claims filed against this fund was 5,751. There still remained to be disposed of 2,559 cases, 163 of which were of the first class, and consequently had preference. It was found practicable to dispose of the business pending at the rate of about 200 cases per month.

THE United States Minister was on July 4 entertained at a dinner, at which a message from President Cleveland was read in reply to congratulations that had been telegraphed to him on the anniversary of American Independence. Mr. Phelps and the Duke of Argyll responded to the toast of "Prosperity to America and Great Britain." Replying to the toast of his health, Mr. Bright dwelt on the growth of the English-speaking race, and predicted that the time would come, and his children or grandchildren would certainly see it, when the American nation, having by vast sacrifices of blood and treasure accomplished the freedom of men, would also establish the freedom of labour. He also maintained that the two great nations which were divided by the Atlantic would to a great extent guide the future policy of the world, and observed that he was satisfied that if it were possible for England, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, and Italy to abolish their tariffs and let their commerce flow freely, no monarch or statesman would be able to bring those nations to war.

THIS is not a good time for selling a large estate, but the *World* thinks that the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh will have no difficulty in finding a purchaser for the famous sporting property of Elvedon, in Suffolk, which he has resolved to get rid of, as he proposes shortly to leave England. The Elvedon estate, which is near Thetford, and adjoins the Duke of Grafton's domain of Euston, extends to 17,000 acres, of which 13,000 are in hand, and devoted to game-rearing. Last year there were sales of 85,859 head, including 74,984 rabbits, 6,780 cock pheasants, and 2,329 partridges. The biggest season's bag at Elvedon was 9,600 pheasants and 9,400 partridges. It was here that the Maharajah made his famous bag of 784 partridges in one day! Of late, 120,000 pheasant eggs have been sold every year. Elvedon Hall was rebuilt on the site of the old manor-house of the Newton family about fifteen years ago, and is surrounded by capital gardens and charming grounds. The Elevedon estate has been renowned for its sporting for more than a century past. It came into the market in 1862 on the death of Mr. Newton, and was very nearly being bought for the Prince of Wales, whom it would have suited "down to the ground." Sandringham, however, was selected, and Elvedon was bought for the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, who, just at the same time, purchased the Hatherop Castle estate, in Gloucestershire, from Lord de Mauley; but this property was sold shortly afterwards to Sir Thomas Bazley, whose son now owns it.

LORD CARNARVON made his State entry into Dublin as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland on July 7. Although there was, in disregard of ancient usage, no formal attendance by the Lord Mayor and Corporation, yet there was abundant proof of goodwill in the throng of citizens of all ranks and classes who filled the streets; and it may be said with confidence that no more respectful or cordial reception was ever accorded to the Queen's representative than was given to His Excellency. The military pageant was unique in its solidity and splendour. All was done in conformity with a programme prepared by Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King-of-Arms, and under his control. As the party left the terminus the company within cheered again and again, and the crowd in the street took up the welcome and repeated it with unanimity and fervour. The procession then moved forward, and along the route, which lay through Lower Merrion-street, Clare-street, Leinster-street, Nassau-street, Grafton-street, College-green, and Dame-street, Lord Carnarvon was received with loud cheers and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. The correspondent of the *Standard* says:—

It was everywhere remarked that His Excellency had enjoyed a "splendid reception." The Countess of Carnarvon who wore a dress of blue velvet, was everywhere the recipient of the most marked welcome, and Her Excellency acknowledged the good feeling of the populace. An old workman in the crowd at Grafton-street cried out as the Lord Lieutenant passed, "No Coercion!" and this reminder of Lord Carnarvon's speech in the House of Lords the previous night caused quite an enthusiastic outburst of some minutes' duration. The students at Trinity College, of course, gave the Queen's representative a right loyal welcome: but they also very nearly succeeded in unhorsing some of the cavalry by discharging squibs under the horses' feet. From this amusement even Lord Carnarvon's horse experienced some disquietude at one point where a squib was thrown at its feet; but if the students had some fun at the expense of the military, no one would say that anywhere could Her Majesty's representative get a more loyal reception than these young gentlemen accorded Lord Carnarvon. A great concourse of people assembled in College-green, and from these, as well as along Dame-street, and into the Castle, the same kindly feeling was exhibited, and the cheering was constant. The Lord Lieutenant, Lady Carnarvon, and the other members of the Viceregal party left the Castle at twenty minutes past seven, and drove to the Viceregal Lodge.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE khaki clothing, which was issued experimentally to several infantry battalions early last year, and which after trial during the drill season was unfavourably reported on by each commanding officer, has not (the *Army and Navy Gazette* says) yet altogether disappeared from the ranks, and may be still seen at Aldershot, where it is worn by the 1st Battalion Lancaster and Leicestershire Regiments as a fatigue dress, and while at musketry and military training, but is never worn at brigade or divisional field-days. No further issues of the grey clothing have been made, and the four battalions originally condemned to wear the experimental khaki have, much to their satisfaction, reverted to scarlet—their issues of clothing for the year 1885-86 being of this popular colour.

HITHERTO it has been required of soldiers at Woolwich and other garrisons that whenever they were off duty in public they should wear their gloves, and any man appearing in the streets in contravention of this rule has been liable to arrest by the military police for being "improperly dressed." The Major-General commanding at Woolwich has now issued the following order on the subject:—"The Major-General commanding does not consider it necessary during the summer months that non-commissioned officers and men when off duty and outside barracks should be compelled to appear with both gloves on. If one is on, and the other carried in the hand it will be sufficient. Men must, however be instructed not to fold them inside out, or put them under the shoulder-strap or hang them on the hook of the tunic, unless walking really in the country. It is, however, to be understood that men going out of this district, either to London or elsewhere, must wear both gloves."

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously registered.	25 65	26 08	26 32	28 76
July 26, Sunday	0 38	......	......	......
,, 27, Monday	......	0 17	0 30	0 8
Total......	26 3	26 25	26 62	28 84
Corresponding date last year	36 91	42 75	40 60	40 22

THE "GRAPHIC" ON THE COPYRIGHT BILL.

THE *Graphic*, in a short article on the Press Copyright in India, says that in India there is cogent reason for the proposed embargo on piracy. The great Anglo-Indian papers, such as the *Pioneer*, the Calcutta *Englishman*, the *Bombay Gazette*, and the *Civil and Military Gazette*, pay large sums for special telegrams from England, the overland rates being exceptionally high. The inland rates for press messages are, on the contrary, very low. Consequently no sooner does, say, the *Pioneer* publish at Allahabad some bulletin from London which has cost several hundred pounds, than it is sent along the wires to smaller stations covered by the *Pioneer's* circulation, and published at each of these places in some wretched little rag which could not exist except for these pilferings. In fine it is a system of organised piracy, and so detrimental is its effect in forestalling those who pay for the telegrams, that they are seriously thinking of giving up special messages. The only question is whether twenty-five hours would a sufficient time to allow for copyright. It often takes a good deal more time than that for one of the great papers to travel by post to the limits of the territory it supplies with news; and when that is the case forestalling could only be prevented by extending copyright to the number of hours occupied in postal transmission.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Indus, Captain W. E. Breeze, will sail to-day for London with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

The Hon Sir W Comer Petheram
Mrs Walter Colvin
Mr Charles H Hill
Mr and Mrs J B Thomson, child and ayah
Mr J L Barlow
Mr Charles H Croudace
Mr W F Murray
Mrs Gardener and infant
Mr J Lee
Mr James O'Connor
Mrs G Thomas, 2 children and nurse
Mr Joseph O'Connor
Mr Matherson
Mr and Mrs Knee
Mr Knee, Junior
Private A Sleigh

FOR BRINDISI.

Lieut-Col N M T Horsford
Mr Thomas Wood
Hon Justice Straight and Mrs Straight
Mr J McKee
Mr W J Guthrie
Mr W Drem
Surj-Major C B Gardner
Mr Geo Gahagan
Dr J O Henderson
Mr D Banerjee
Mr Manmohunlal Angarwala
Mr Wm Hacy
Mr H W Hare

FOR VENICE.—Mr Walter Newman.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Col B H Pottinger
Dr Aclausand Lobo

FOR ADEN.

Mr C Ward
Mr R E S Thomas
Mr and Mrs H Solomon

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s. s. Assam, Captain S. F. Cole, sailing on 4th August.

FOR VENICE.

Mr Henry Fortey
Mr G A C Laval

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr R G Hardy
Mr William Duff Bruce
Capt Allan Russell
Mr E J Daniell
Mr R B Major
Mr W A Browne
Mr A S Thomson

By the s.s. Rome, Captain G. F. Cates, sailing on 11th August.

FOR LONDON.

Col A Pullan
Mr and Mrs E A Dewys and child
Mr Eduljee Shapurjee
Mr Holloway
Miss Holloway

FOR BRINDISI.

Hon J R Naylo
Mr G B Reid
General H Hope Crealock
Mr F H Ashhurst

THE LATEST SENSATION IN LONDON.

LONDON appears to have been agitated during the week before the mail left by a sensation which threw into the shade every other event of the week. The *Pall Mall Gazette* was the author of it, and if it aimed at securing a notoriety which is without parallel in English journalism it met with a stupendous success. It prepared the way by warning its readers a day or two before that, impelled by an irresistible sense of public duty, it was about to publish a mass of particularly disgusting matter relating to social immorality. But as the compilers of it had "no desire to inflict upon unwilling eyes the ghastly story of the developments of modern vice," they entreated such of their readers as were prudish not to read the paper for the next three or four days! On the Monday the publication of the revelations began, and it lasted until the end of the week. We cannot pretend to do more than hint at the character of the revelations. They were in the nature of reports drawn up by "Special commissioners" who had visited houses of ill-fame for the purpose of inquiring into the way in which they were conducted, into the mode of life of the inmates, into their antecedents, and into the circumstances under which they had taken to an immoral life. The reports represent the relation of the police to these houses in a very discreditable light. The stories are told without reticence, and in a fashion which quite justified the warning of the *Pall Mall* to its prudish readers not to read the paper while these things were being published. The first effect of the publication—and a significant proof of its character—was the banishment of the *Pall Mall* from Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son's bookstalls. Questions were asked about it in the House of Commons, one member asking the Home Secretary for an assurance that orders had been given to the police to use the utmost possible exertions allowable by law to suppress the abominations revealed by the *Pall Mall Gazette*: another asking whether the writers and publishers would be criminally proceeded against; while Mr. Callan put a double-barrelled question, first, whether the proprietor of the paper was not the Mr. Yates Thompson who was for many years the Private Secretary of Earl Spencer, and the colleague of Mr. George Cornwall and Detective Inspector-General French, who were lately convicted of felonious practices, and whether in consequence of the increased demand arising from the pruriency of the previous day's publication, the wholesale price had not been raised twenty-five per cent. As another proof of the notoriety which the articles gained, about thirty newsvendors who were selling the paper in the streets were summoned at the City Police Court for causing an obstruction. As to the riotous proceedings in the neighbourhood of the office of the paper, the *Pall Mall* shall tell the tale itself. But first of all let us give its account of the circumstances under which it started the crusade:—

It being generally thought, it says, that the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, after having thrice passed through the House of Lords, would be threatened with extinction in the Commons on the supposition that the public is not alive to its importance, the *Pall Mall Gazette* determined, in view of the existence of the terrible evils that measures designed to ameliorate, to institute a Special Secret Commission of Inquiry to deal with the whole subject. The result was the publication of a long, careful, detailed report, an authentic record of facts, "abominable unutterables, and worse than fables yet have feigned or been conceived," and nothing short of an overwhelming sense of public duty would have led to its being given to the world. But the ghastly record is unimpeachably true, and as an effort, in however slight a degree, to protect those who cannot protect themselves from inexpiable wrong, it was felt necessary, after due warning to its readers, to publish the case for the passing of the bill. The report of our Secret Commission will be read with a shuddering horror that will thrill throughout the world. After this awful picture of the crimes at present committed as it were under the very ægis of the law has been fully unfolded before the eyes of the public, we need not doubt that the House of Commons will find time to raise the age during which English girls are protected from inexpiable wrong. The evidence leaves no room for doubt—first, as to the reality of the crimes against which the Amendment Bill is directed and, secondly, as to the efficacy of the protection extended by raising the age of consent. We do not believe that members on the eve of a general election will refuse to consider the bill protecting the daughters of the poor, which even the House of Lords has in three consecutive years declared to be imperatively necessary. That much may be done, we have good ground for hoping, if only because so little has hitherto been attempted. A dull despair has unnerved the hearts of those who face this monstrous evil, and good men have sorrowfully turned to other fields where their exertions might expect a better return. But the magnitude of this misery ought to lead to the redoubling, not to the benumbing of our exertions. No one can say how much suffering and wrong is irremediable until the whole of the moral and religious forces of the country are brought to bear upon it. Yet, in dealing with this subject, the forces upon which we rely in dealing with other evils are almost all paralysed. The Home, the School, the Church, the Press are silent. The law is actually an accessory to crime. Parents culpably neglect even to warn their children of the existence of dangers of which many learn the first time when they have become their prey. The Press, which reports verbatim all the scabrous details of the divorce courts, recoils in pious horror from the duty of shedding a flood of light upon these dark places, which indeed are full of habitations of cruelty. But the failure of the Churches is, perhaps, the most conspicuous and the most complete. Christ's mission was to restore man to a semblance of the Divine. The Child-Prostitute of our day is the image into which, with the tacit acquiescence of those who call themselves by His name, men have moulded the form once fashioned in the likeness of God.

On the next day the *Pall Mall* wrote under the heading "A Flame that shall never be extinguished:"—

The report of our Secret Commission, it is now evident, had produced an effect unparalleled in the history of journalism. The excitement in London on its publication was intense. The ministerial statements were comparatively overlooked in the fierce dispute that went on everywhere over the revelations of our Commission. We knew that we had forged a thunderbolt; but even we were hardly prepared for the overwhelming impression which it has produced on the public mind. The great monopoly of railway bookstalls that bears the name of one of the members of an Administration which has just declared in favour of amending the law to deal with the criminals we have exposed, forbade the sale of the most convincing demonstration of the necessity for such legislation. This helped us somewhat by reducing a demand which we were still utterly unable to meet. In view of the enormous result that has followed the simple setting forth of a few of the indisputable facts which the public has hitherto been afraid to face, we are filled with a new confidence and a greater hope. With all humility we feel tempted to exclaim with the martyr Ridley, "Be of good cheer, for we have this day lighted up such a flame in England as I trust in God shall never be extinguished." We are aware that to many good men the shock of these revelations must be so great that they may wonder whether they may not do more harm than good. This is quite frankly recognized by Mr. Spurgeon, who in a characteristic letter says:—I feel bowed down with shame and indignation. It is a loathsome business, but even sewers must be cleansed. I pray that great good may come of this horrible exposure. It will incidentally do harm, but the great drift of its result will be lasting benefit. I do not think our Churches have failed, for they have kept a pure remnant alive in the land; but I really believe that many are unaware of the dunghills which reek under their nostrils. Thank all the co-operators in your brave warfare. Spare not the villains, even though they wear stars and garters. We need to set up a Committee of Vigilance, a moral police, to put down this infamy. Meanwhile let the light in without stint." In like manner write to us the foremost men in all the Churches—Anglican, Catholic, Wesleyan, and Nonconformist. It is the "men of the world" who cry out—the accomplices of the criminals and the apologists for the offences which we have exposed. If we had only committed these crimes instead of exposing them not one word would have been said. This is, perhaps, the most fatal sign of the corruption which has eaten into the heart of our luxurious society. In reading the report we feel as if our Commissioners "had stirred up Hell to heave its lowest dreg-fiends uppermost. In fiery whirls of slime;" but not all the damnable crew on whose deeds they have shed so lurid a light—no, not even the great London Minotaur himself—that portentous incarnation of lust and wealth—fill us with such sorrow and shame as are occasioned by the attitude of some decent people who, while admitting the truth of all these horrors, would have them continue for ever rather than that their ears should be shocked by hearing of the horrors which others have to endure

Under the heading "The Siege of Northumberland-street" the *Pall Mall* describes the scene outside its offices:—

The story of these three days is worth telling in brief, as unprecedented in the history of a newspaper office. For three days the crowd of hungry runners have surged down upon us. Gaunt, hollow-faced men and women, with trailing dress and ragged coats. Like others in Lombard-street and Capel-court, they fought for profit, buying in a cheap market to sell in a dear one. Neither better nor worse. London is raging for news and sends its regiments for the supply. And so the crowd raged at the door under the summer sky—raged and wrestled, fought with fist and feet, with tooth and nail, clamouring for the sheets wet from the press, a sea of human ces, tossed hither and thither by the resistless tide which swept from the Strand above; gesticulating, unceasingly hooting, groaning, climbing on window-sill, taking refuge on doorsteps. It brought its food and waited its turn till minutes grew to hours. Now and then there was a break, but it closed up again like the tide over a drowning man. Artists came with their books, reporters from a friendly press, and candid friends in broad cloth with mouths agape. And the surging force grew in numbers and battled at the doors like troops of devils. The office under lock and key. Every door was barricaded. Only night intervened. At noon on Wednesday the arm of the law was requistioned and responded. Four of the most stalwart of the policemarched down from Bow-street—at their head an officer. The three doors of entry to the office were under guard. An hour passed, and the howling vendors passed in for fresh supplies by regiments of twelve. The process was too slow. At one the windows of smashing began. The windows of machine-room, the windows of publishing office fell. Demands for reinforcements to Bow-street and Scotland-yard quickly responded to by a more formidable band of forty more men of the force, acting under the direction of Superintendent Thompson, famous in the annals of the police and alert for fame. The window smashing ceased. Indeed, the shivered glass stuck up in sharp angles and made a *chevaux de frise* which the hardest skinned refused to storm.

In one quarter, at any rate, the inquisition conducted by the *Pall Mall* aroused scant admiration. The rival evening paper, the *St. James's Gazette*, called the reports "the vilest parcel of obscenity that had yet issued from the public press," and it said:—

The man who invented the "sensation" might have worked it out with a little regard to decency. This shameless creature has flung all decency aside, openly dealing with the worst abominations in the plainest and foulest language. Practices of which we will be bound to say thousands of men steeped in licentiousness never heard are described for the benefit of society without any attempt at équivoque. Nothing like it has ever been seen in a public print. It is impossible to give any idea of the lengths to which the moralist has chosen to go for the good of the community, and more especially for the protection of the young people to whom his obscenities have been sold from the gutter in all the streets of London. From the gutter alone, however, for the sale of them was stopped on the book-stalls at an early hour on Monday; and from that fact alone some conception may be formed of the precious narrative. When was the sale of a newspaper stopped in that way before?

The latest phase of the affair is the proposal to nominate a Commission to inquire into the truth of the allegations, the editor having stated that he would summon "half the Legislature to prove them." Mr. Samuel Morley and Cardinal Manning have expressed their willingness to take part in such a Commission, and the *Pall Mall* suggests, among other names, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Dalhousie, the Bishop of London, and Mr. Howard Vincent.

THE HYDERABAD LIBEL CASE.

THE SENTENCE.

AT the Adjourned Criminal Sessions yesterday, Mr. W. D. Edwardes, of the *Hyderabad Telegraph*, who was convicted the other day on his own confession of defaming Major Nevile, was brought before Mr. Justice Bayley for sentence.

Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Eugelow, appeared for the prosecution.

In answer to the usual question why the sentence of the court should not be pronounced against him, the accused made the following statement:—I did not read the article till some time after its publication. I think it was the second day after it was published that the manager, Mr. Connor, brought it to my notice. Mr. Verner was the sole responsible person for all matter which appeared in the *Telegraph*, and had the entire management of the editorial department, as well as full control over the establishment. Mr. Connor, the manager, was himself appointed by Mr. Verner. Only the financial portion was in my hands. I had nothing whatever to do with the working of the business, and certainly not with the editorial position. Mr. Verner was perfectly free to insert or leave out any matter supplied to him. In the present case he is the actual writer, and the comments are his own.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said.—William Durston Edwardes,—You have pleaded guilty to the charge of defamation brought against you by Major Nevile. You are described in the proceedings of the court of the Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad as the proprietor, manager, printer, and publisher of the newspaper, called the *Telegraph*, published at Secunderabad. I have read the proceedings of the civil suit instituted by Koolsumbai on the 17th February, 1885, in the Suburban Court of Judicature at Hyderabad against Major Nevile to recover Rs. 4,973 odd. The result of such perusal is apparent to any one accustomed to deal with evidence in this country. I think that great suspicion should have been attached to the claim made by the plaintiff in that suit. It appears from the evidence of Miss Braunitzar, the lady companion of Mrs. Neville, as well as from the evidence of Major and Mrs. Neville, that large sums were paid month after month to the khansama in satisfaction of his bills; and it is proved that even when so small sums as Rs. 25 or Rs. 35 were due, Meer Hoosain Ali constantly demanded payment. The evidence, I think, clearly shows that taking advantage of Mrs. Nevile being dangerously ill and not expected to live, in the month of June, 1880, Meer Hoosain Ali, having got a fraudulent paper prepared showing large balances, obtained access to the room of Mrs. Neville, where, according to the evidence, he produced a book; and I have no doubt he obtained Mrs. Nevile's signature to that book, which subsequently formed the subject of the fraudulent suit in the suburban court at Secunderabad. The evidence shows that the butler made no demand whatever upon either Major or Mrs. Neville in his lifetime. He never mentioned his being in possession of this paper, and when one of the witnesses, Shaik Ibrahim, told Mrs. Neville that her butler had, during her illness, obtained her signature to a false document showing a balance of a large sum of money, she sent for him, and when asked for an explanation he denied having any such document in his possession, said that Shaik Ibrahim was a liar, and asked that he should be dismissed from her service, which was accordingly done by Mrs. Neville. Now, had the case come before me, I should certainly have dismissed the claim as an unfounded one. From the records of the judge it appears that the case closed on the 23rd April, when judgment was reserved. On the 27th an application was made on the part of the then plaintiff, based on the alleged discovery of the books of account. Further hearing was then adjourned till the 5th May, when the Hon. Mr. Evans, who appeared on behalf of the defendant, said that since the books had been found he had had an opportunity of examining them, and the result of such examination was to induce his client to cease further opposition to the claim. He observed that if the plaintiff had produced the book, as she had been requested to do in the first instance, the defendant would not have objected to the claim. Not that he did not think there had been many and large overcharges, but because of the length of time which had elapsed and the butler's death. Now, Major Nevile's evidence at the hearing of the suit was, as the learned counsel for the prosecution had correctly described it, really colourless. All that he had stated was that Meer Hoosain Ali had never made any demand upon him for the payment of the sum, and that as far as he was aware, he owed him no money at all, as claimed in the suit. The suit was concluded on the 5th, and the article in question appeared on the 8th. The law, so far as it relates to the present case, is clear. Here his lordship referred to a libel suit heard in the year 1850 before the Court of Common Pleas, the libel consisting in the report of a trial at the Assizes. His lordship then went on to say.—Referring to the Indian Penal Code which regulates the law upon the subject, I may say that section 499, exception No. 5, contains the law applicable to the present case. That exception says:—"It is not defamation to express in good faith any opinion whatever respecting the merits of any case, civil or criminal, which has been decided by a court of justice, or respecting the conduct of any person as a party, witness or agent, in any such case, or respecting the character of such person, as far as his character appears in that conduct, and no further." In this connection I may cite a case tried in the High Court of Bombay in the year 1866 by Mr. Justice Couch, a very able Judge, who afterwards became Chief Justice in this Court and the High Court of Calcutta, and who has now for some years been a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. I allude to the case of Howard vs. Mull, reported in the 1st Bombay High Court Reports, appendix, page 85. That was a suit instituted by the late Mr. Howard to recover from the managing proprietor of one of the leading Bombay daily newspapers damages for the publication in that newspaper of certain libels in a matter concerning him. The defendant admitted the libel to a certain extent, and paid the sum of Rs. 2,000 in court, saying that sum was sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's claim. The plaintiff replied that the sum was not sufficient, and the case went down for trial. At page 96 of the report his lordship is stated to have reviewed the evidence on which he came to the conclusion that the part of the article which he was considering was not honestly written, and that the writer of it was not acting in good faith. Towards the close of his judgment, he says: "In the following paragraph the writer says: 'The press has no satisfaction if it is not to call for investigation into allegations of conduct so flagrant as this. All we ask for in the interest of education is a short public inquiry.'" The learned judge goes on to say, "If I could believe that this was the object of the writer, and that the article was written in good faith with the view of obtaining a public inquiry, I should hold that it did not constitute a libel; but after an anxious consideration of the case, and with the greatest desire to uphold the liberty of the press, and the freedom of discussion of the acts of public men, the value of which in this country, as elsewhere, cannot be estimated too highly, I feel compelled to pronounce the article of the 30th April to be libellous and without justification. A person, whether th

publisher of a newspaper or otherwise, unless he acts in good faith, cannot, by saying that he is seeking for a public inquiry into the conduct of a public man, exempt himself from liability for publishing matter of a defamatory nature." Accordingly a decree was given for Rs. 500 in addition to the Rs. 2,000 which the defendant had already offered to pay. The principle upheld in this decision appears to me to be applicable to the present case. The defendant here, by his plea of guilty, admits that he has defamed Major Neville. The article, on the face of it, affords evidence that it was written with a malicious motive. Now, the punishment for defamation as provided for by section 500 of the Criminal Code is simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or fine, or both. Section 63 says that where no sum is expressed to which a fine may extend, the amount of fine to which the offender is liable is unlimited, but shall not be excessive. Taking into consideration the circumstances of this case, and at the same time, bearing in mind that this was an article of a malicious character, I think that the offence can be most appropriately punished with a fine rather than imprisonment; and the sentence on you, William Durston Edwardes, is that for the offence for which you have pleaded guilty you pay to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress a fine of Rs. 2,000, and that in default of payment of such fine you be kept in simple imprisonment for four calendar months. If after making inquiry into the subject I find that I have the power of allowing compensation, I shall direct that half of the fine be paid to Major Neville.

THE SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN'S RELIEF FUND.

CAPTAIN HENRY MORLAND begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of contributions from the following gentlemen on account of the fund :—

Name of Contributor.	Copeland Isle.	Seraglio.	Speke Hall.	General.	Total amount.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount already acknowledged	70	795	1,359-8-4	8,331-4-1	10,555-12-5
A Mofussil Mason......	..	..	..	5	5
Through F S P Lely, Esq., Actg Collr, Surat—					
S F Banks, Esq	..	..	..	5	
A G Almond, Esq	..	10	10	..	
A S Jervis, Esq........	..	..	...	3	
W B Mulock, Esq...	..	..	...	10	58
H J H Henderson, Esq	..	..	...	5	
H Mainwaring, Esq	..	..	...	5	
K R Bomanjee, Esq...	..	..	...	5	
T R Fernandez, Esq...	..	..	...	5	
Through W H Walker, Esq—					
Captain, Officers and Engineers s s Adria	..	..	..	25	
Native Crew, s s Adria	..	...	..	6-8	
Native Crew, s s Rydal Hall	..	..	...	7-3	
Native Crew, s s Chindwarra	..	..	..	15-14	
Native Crew, ss Assyria	..	..	..	14-8	
Native Crew, s s Clan Forbes	..	..	...	2-13	111-3-6
Chief Officer and Engine Crew, s s Henry Bolckow...........	..	..	..	4-12	
Captain, Officers and Engineers, s s Chilka	..	..	–	15	
Chief Engineer, s s Henry Bolckow........	..	..	..	5	
Native Crew, s s Chilka	..	..	..	1-19-6	
Through Rev CH Badham, Chaplain, Nusseerabad—					
Brigadier-General Nimmo	..	..	..	15	
Captain Welch	..	..	...	5	
Major Burridge..........	..	..	...	5	47-4
Nusseerabad Church Offertory	..	..	..	15	
F Q R A...........	..	..	..	7-4	
Total Rs...	70	805	1,369-8-4	8,532-11-7	10,777-3-11

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE PROPOSAL TO START A NEW MEDICAL COLLEGE

SOME of the native members of the Bombay Medical Union are trying to have another medical college in Bombay. The motive which prompts the movement is creditable to those concerned, but we are afraid the time is not well chosen for it. The medical men themselves are not unanimous on the desirability or otherwise of the step. The Union has something like 100 members on its rolls. Out of these only 35 presented themselves on the day of the meeting, and 14 out of these voted in favour of the movement. A large majority abstained from voting, and were not in favour of the resolution. The number of medical practitioners in Bombay is large enough at present, and it is increasing every year. We know that a large number of passed graduates having nothing to do in Bombay go to outstations to try and eke out a decent living, but without success. The question now is what will the graduates from the new college do, when the bulk of the old graduates are bitterly complaining of want of work ?—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THE EAST INDIAN LOAN BILL.

IN the House of Commons on July 6, Sir George Campbell on the motion to go into committee on this Bill, said he hoped some explanations would be given by the present Secretary of State, and that if money were advanced to railways care would be taken that they were paying railways. He hoped the noble lord would be able to tell them how the money was to be had, and that the loan was not to be thrown upon posterity. He should like to see reduction of expenditure, and regretted that the permanent military expenditure must be raised, which increased the difficulty of providing for the repayment of the loan.

Mr. Onslow said the more the noble lord looked into the Indian finance the more he would find that it presented almost insuperable difficulties. In consequence of the policy adopted in India there would be a permanent additional charge upon the expenditure of the country, and he should like to know how that charge was to be met. He believed that it would be impossible to raise two millions of money a year to pay the charge. It was utterly impossible to go on spending large sums of money upon public works and railways because India could not bear it. The nearer Russia got to the borders of Afghanistan the greater would be our expenditure in India, and one of the first things the noble lord should do was to go thoroughly into the finances of India and into the question of the home charges. Indian finances at the present time were in a very precarious position, and it was impossible for India to raise more money by extra taxation. Any further charges that she might have to bear would have to be raised by loan in this country. He hoped that the noble lord the Secretary of State for India would very seriously consider the present position of the Indian finances.

Mr. Puleston said that while desirous of saying nothing against the Indian Council, he could not help thinking that in its case the proverb held good that too many cooks spoil the broth. He trusted that the noble lord would find out some way to improve the Council of India. He believed that the loan of 10,000,000*l.* which had been recently issued, but for which of course the noble lord was not responsible, had been issued at too low a rate. It had been stated that 10,000,000*l.* would be sufficient to meet all the requirements arising out of the reports of the committee. He should like to know whether that statement had been made on sufficient authority, and whether any more money would be required.

Lord R. Churchill said that he should not mix up the details of the Bill with what certainly belonged to the financial statement of the year, as he had been invited to do by the hon. member for Kirkcaldy. The whole details of that loan were the subject of very great consideration by the financial authorities, in consultation with the highest authorities in the City, and the consequence was that the minimum price was fixed at 85, and he thought the Secretary of State would not be justified in departing from their advice. He believed that if it had not been for the change of Government that loan would not actually have been issued until the East India Loan Bill had passed the House, but at the same time it was not necessarily connected with that Bill. Of that loan it was intended, under the financial statement of the year, to devote to public works 350 lacs of rupees, but the Government of India had money in hand to the amount of 68 lacs, so that it was only necessary at that time to borrow 282 lacs. That loan could not have been raised in India, and it was thought proper to call on the Secretary of State to reduce his drawings by borrowing in London a sum equivalent to 282 lacs of rupees. Subsequently, however, there came the great complications on the frontier and very large military expenditure was resorted to, and consequently the drawings of the Secretary of State were still further reduced by two crores of rupees, and that made the sum required 3,800,000*l.* The Government of India thought it better, however, to postpone paying off the loan, and to content themselves with borrowing 2,800,000*l.* As to the rate of interest, it was thought, in the first place, that as the Government of India had already borrowed money at 3 per cent. it was advisable to continue to borrow at that rate, and it was also supposed that, the Three per Cent. India Stock being now on the market in very small quantities, it might be advisable to increase the quantity of that stock so that more transactions in it might take place. The loan would be applied in the first place, as to about 2,500,000*l.*, to railway purposes; and, as to about, 1,000,000*l.*, to other public works. The Secretary of State had a reserve power of borrowing a certain sum in order to provide for any sudden emergency, such as war or famine, which might necessitate an immediate demand on a public fund. The present loan was issued by the Secretary of State under the powers which he possessed, and it would render unnecessary the raising of any further sum this year under the East India Loan Bill. It was not advisable, however, that the power of the Secretary of State in Council to borrow should be limited to 3,800,000*l.*; that, in the opinion of the best authorities, was rather too low a balance of borrowing power. The Government therefore proposed to press this Bill upon the attention of the House. It was a Bill based upon settled and deliberate policy recommended by the Government of India, and approved in the main by a select committee of that House. The Government of India advised that the construction of railways might be advantageously pursued with greater activity than in the past, and that money for their construction should under certain circumstances be borrowed. The select committee recommended that the Secretary of State should be made the responsible judge of the amounts that should be borrowed, and of the question whether the money should be borrowed in India or in London. Thus, in pressing this Bill forward the Government were acting on the deliberate recommendation of a select committee. The whole subject had already been carefully explained by his honourable friend opposite (Mr. Cross) and he advised the honourable member for Kirkcaldy to turn to the *Times* report of May 22 where he would find the whole of the arguments in favour of the Bill. The measure practically ratified a scheme of the Indian Government to construct 4,000 miles of railway; but there was a further scheme to which the Bill referred, and one which was not before the select committee—namely, the proposed construction of frontier railways. Power was taken to borrow 5,000,000*l.* for the construction of these lines. The Secretary of State would not be justified in assenting to large schemes of railway construction, the progress of which must occupy some years, unless he was reasonably sure that those schemes would be completed with fair rapidity. That was the reason why the Secretary of State had asked for the sum of 10,000,000*l.* to extend over a period of four years. He did not think he could add any further information with regard to the contents of the Bill. He could not give any figures which would satisfy the hon. member for Kirkcaldy, for to attempt to do so would be to anticipate the figures of the Budget, and would be somewhat misleading. There had been economies in certain departments, but no attempt at any curtailment of the public works. The hon. member for Guildford appeared to take a very doleful view of Indian finances, and he could not at the present moment say whether the hon. member was right or wrong, but he was inclined to think that a country which could float a loan at 3 per cent. at a fair premium could not be in a very bad financial position. (Hear.)

Mr. Cross thought there was a little misapprehension with regard to this Bill. It was not necessary for the Indian Government to apply to the House of Commons for permission to borrow money, and if it had been determined that this loan, as former loans, should be raised in India, this Bill would never have come before the House of Commons. But it having been recommended as more economical to borrow in England, it became necessary to bring the matter before the House. The hon. member for Guildford appeared greatly alarmed at the state of the Indian finances, and referred to the constant deficits, but upon examination he would find that, notwithstanding two wars and three famines during the past thirteen years, there had been an excess of revenue over expenditure of 828,000*l.*, besides 4,500,000*l.* being laid aside as an insurance against famine. (Hear, hear.) He did not think with regard to the loan, the second reading of which was moved by himself, that it was necessary for him to give any further explanation. The loan Bill of 10,000,000*l.*, to which the hon. member for Guildford referred, was intended to extend over three years at least, and that not more than 3,500,000*l.* annually should be borrowed in England, the money to be expended almost altogether on public works.

The Bill was passed through committee, and reported to the House.

WE are requested to publish the following memorandum from the India Office, July 7, respecting Lord R. Churchill's speech on the East India Loan Bill :—The loan to which Lord Randolph referred in his opening remarks is not the borrowing power to the extent of 10,000,000*l.* in the course of several years for which the Bill has been introduced, but the loan of 3,500,000*l.*, for which tenders will be received to-morrow, the notice of which has been issued under the authority of the Loan Act of 1879 and previous Acts. The minimum price was fixed at 85, but Lord Randolph pointed out that this was not the price of issue, and that he trusted the latter would more nearly approach the value of the stock in the market. The small loan to the repayment of which Lord Randolph referred is one of about 1,100,000*l.*, known as the Indian Four per Cent. Transfer Loan, which falls due in April 1886; the Government do not intend (as at present advised) to postpone the payment, but they are not making provision for it in the current year. The application of the present loan of 3,500,000*l.* is, as to 2,500,000*l.*, for railway and irrigation works, and to the remaining 1,000,000*l.* for other general expenditure (and not, as stated in the report, for "other public works"). The limit of borrowing power which would remain in the Secretary of State's hands after meeting the present requirements is 3,500,000l, (not 3,800,000*l*), which is considered to be not sufficiently large for safety in case of emergency. It is not the case that there has been no attempt to curtail the expenditure on public works, as large reductions are understood to have been effected, although official information has not yet been received as to the amount of the reduction. This, however, has not fallen on the special railways needed for the defence of the frontier. In the last line of the report the word "premium" has been misprinted for "price."

LORD WOLSELEY ON THE EVACUATION OF DONGOLA.

PAPERS relating to the withdrawal of troops from the province of Dongola have been laid on the table of the House of Commons. They extend from 26th June to 2nd July, and show the course adopted by the Conservative Government upon coming into office. After questions from Mr. W. H. Smith as to the number and position of troops at and near Dongola, and how far the retreat had been carried, Lord Wolseley alludes in a long telegraphic despatch, dated June 27, to previous telegrams to Lord Hartington, giving his views of the situation, and stating that there has been no material change. Lord Wolseley adds :—

"You cannot get out of Egypt for many years to come. If present policy of retreat be persisted in Mahdi will become stronger and stronger, and you will have to increase your garrisons and submit to indignity of being threatened by him. Eventually you will have to fight him to hold your position in Egypt, which you will then do with the population round you ready on any reverse to rise against you. No frontier force can keep Mahdism out of Egypt, and Mahdi sooner or later must be smashed or he will smash you. If you await his attack you will doubtless defeat him, but this will be to him merely a temporary check. The few thousands you will kill will be nothing to him, for his supply of men is unlimited, while his constant attacks on you will drain your army and your exchequer. To advance in the autumn on Khartoum and discredit Mahdi by a serious defeat on his own ground would certainly finish him. The operation, if done deliberately, would be a simple one, and, as far as anything can be a certainty in war, it would be a certainty. Until this is done there will be no peace in Egypt, and your military expenditure will be large and increasing. My advice, therefore, is, carry out autumn campaign up the Nile, as originally intended. I would leave Suakim as it is. Even if you do not make up your mind to-day, but there is a probability of your deciding on renewal of operations in the autumn, let me know at once, and I will stop further movements of troops and stores to north. A retreat such as ours from Dongola province, where little local supplies are to be had and no military stores left behind, is a complicated operation requiring nicest calculation. If any change is to be made I should have notice at once."

On June 29th, in reply to a telegram of the 27th stating that the Government would consider the foregoing despatch, and requesting Lord Wolseley meanwhile to "hold on to Dongola and report strength required to retain it apart from any question of advance in the autumn," the General replied: "I informed Buller that you wished me to hold Dongola for the present. He replies that he fears it will be impossible to find sufficient grain and supplies for force to do so at once, as country is cleared out and famine said to be impending. He says: 'On the whole, as I wished to remain, I now think the difficulties are so great it is better not to go back, but to continue to retire to Akasheh.' He urges retirement from Dongola, at least to Abri, from whence Dongola could be occupied later on when supplies had been collected. The re-occupation of Dongola will be practically a new expedition. I would propose sending fresh battalions to re-occupy Dongola, allowing those longest up Nile to come here. If Dongola is to be held, same number of battalions—namely, nine—should be retained south of Assouan as were there when retreat commenced, three camel regiments excepted. Railway should be extended by Egyptian Army to about six miles beyond Akasheh, and light tramways laid round Kaibar and Hennek Cataracts. Some armed and unarmed sternwheelers should be got above Fatmeh. Total force to remain in Egypt would be 15½ battalions, instead of 12½ as now proposed. The force up the Nile could be easily concentrated at Dongola if the Mahdi advanced, or could be easily withdrawn at any time of the year to Egypt if circumstances rendered it necessary. Retention of Dongola would have good moral effect all over Egypt and Soudan, and would secure to us the loyalty of the Abandehs and other tribes now shaken by our retreat. The country round Dongola is fast becoming a lawless wilderness, and the few remaining inhabitants are so seriously threatened with famine that they come to our rear guard begging for grain. In the eyes of the natives both in Egypt and Nubia to hold Dongola is to be strong, to retreat from it is an acknowledgment of weakness. If we stop there we form a rallying point. All Mahdi's enemies, and many who would not dare to act against him if we left that province will be emboldened by our presence to at least refuse him all assistance. From there we can carry on dealings with all who are hostile to him, and possibly induce his black troops to join us. Mahdi will be in the position that if he comes north to attack us he will be severely defeated, while if he does not his influence will wane and disappear."

On the same date Lord Wolseley, having received a further telegram from Major-General Buller, gives the following as that officer's views :—"Of course, it is possible to re-occupy Dongola, but it cannot be done without what will be really a new expedition. I believe that Dongola province is exhausted of grain, and that whenever present stores runs out we shall have to bring everything from Egypt for the next six months. Egyptians and Kroomen have been working very well, but they expect to go down. The Kroomen must, I think, go. I submit that it is too late to reform the ald expendition. Is Dongola worth a new one ?"

The Secretary for War replied on July 1 as follows :—"Her Majesty's Government have decided that retreat ordered by their predecessors is to be continued to a point which, in your judgment, provides for the security of Egypt; but they are not prepared to abandon the railway, which should be complete."

This brief message is followed up next day by a further despatch, giving the reason of the Government for coming to the above decision. In it Mr. Smith says that, after considering Lord Wolseley's telegrams the Government "were deeply impressed with the absolute unanimity which prevailed on the part of all the authorities in Egypt, both civil and military, as to the importance to the peace and security of Egypt of the retention by the Egyptian Government of the province of Dongola. So far as her Majesty's Government can gather, a government existed there which appeared to be adequate for the maintenance of order over large tract of country, which from its natural features formed a valuable bulwark against any attack on Egypt by such forces as would be at all likely to attempt such an undertaking. There was also at Dongola itself, and in a more or less degree at other places in the province, a settled population and a certain amount of trade and commerce. This state of things had been put an end to by the decisions of the late Government, and her Majesty's present Government had only to consider what it was possible to do in the existing circumstances. They found on taking office that the retreat on Assouan was in full operation, that the supplies of the country had been exhausted, the civil population to the number of 12,800 removed to Egypt, and that stores and supplies necessary for the maintenance of her Majesty's troops for the limited period during which it was calculated they would be in the province were all that remained. In these circumstances they were advised by you that to occupy the province of Dongola would require a fresh expedition of considerable magnitude, and the employment in Egypt of a larger body of men than, by your despatch of the 27th of May, you had stated to be adequate to its protection for the present. They also gather that Major-General Sir R. Buller, with a full knowledge of the whole situation and the re-sources of the province is of the same opinion, and, moreover considers that it is not possible to hold Dongola with the troops now there. Her Majesty's Government, after a full consideration of all the circumstances, were not prepared to reverse the orders given by their predecessors by countermanding the retreat of the force from Dongola, but they considered that it was desirable for the defence of Egypt that the railway from Wady Halfa to Ferket, the completion of which had been decided upon and the material provided, and which they were advised was absolutely necessary in the event of any forward movement having to be made to meet any dangers threatening Egypt from the south, should not be abandoned."

The *Times* has received for publication the following extract from a letter from a staff officer in Egypt, dated the 23rd of June, 1885 :—I wonder whether the English nation—taken as a nation—has any conscience at all. I do not think so. As far as I can see our evacuation of Dongola province has not caused the slightest stir of any sort or kind at home. People have treated it with absolute indifference—12,700 wretched refugees have cleared out of the place, every one of whom is ruined, and the mass of whom will starve; for if you take these people away from their little patch of river frontage, with its saheevah and its cow, they have no means of livelihood whatever. Besides these a great many have passed Dongola floating down the river on their own sakeeyah-wheels, lookin, as——says in a letter to me, "inexpressibly melancholy." Now, when we went up to Dongola last autumn the whole province was, as things go in this country, well-to-do and prosperous. The result of our occupation has been to ruin it completely. The place is desolate, and the town is absolutely deserted. There is not a native in it except such few as may be employed by our rear-guard. We have turned all the inhabitants who were fairly thriving before into wanderers and beggars, and many of them, no doubt, will die of hunger; and nobody at home, so far as I can judge, gives all this a thought. I do not believe that any nation ever committed a more cold-blooded, cowardly, wicked act of selfishness than we have done in our evacuation of Dongola. However, it is done now. These poor wretches must starve as a sop to the philanthropic Liberal, and as the price which the late Government paid for its vote of credit. It bought its £11,000,000 with the misery of some 15,000 poor creatures who had never done it or us any harm.

THE WEST OF INDIA PORTUGUESE RAILWAY.

THE affairs of the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway Company have been the subject of some correspondence in the *Standard.* On the 6th inst. the following paragraph appeared in the Money article of the journal :—A misapprehension appears to exist among the shareholders of the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway Company (Limited) regarding the manner in which the new issue of capital is to be secured. This company was formed in 1881, with an authorised capital of 800,000*l.*, for the purpose of making a railway through the Portuguese Indian territory to the British Indian frontier. On this capital the Portuguese Government guaranteed 5 per cent. out of a subsidy of four lacs of rupees, to be paid by the British Indian Government. It also undertook to guarantee 6 per cent. on any further capital that might be wanted. The company has, we believe, only issued 600,000*l.* of its share capital, and now proposes to raise a sum not exceeding 550,000*l.* on debentures or debenture stock bearing 6 per cent. interest, according to the agreement with the Portuguese Government. In the resolution, however, to be submitted to the shareholders on the 9th instant, it is stated that these debentures will be secured by a "mortgage or charge on all or any property of the company," and some shareholders have become afraid that this might involve the loss of their primary hold upon the subsidy of four lacs of rupees—that, in short, their shares run some danger of being depreciated by having preferential capital put above them. We cannot believe that this is the case. No Indian Railway guarantee to share capital has heretofore been hurt by the borrowing of money on debentures, and the terms of the contract preclude any such danger in this instance. A little further explanation, however, on the part of the company would set all doubts about the point at rest.

Writing in explanation of this paragraph, Mr. Ringler Thomson, the secretary of the company, says :—I am desired by my Board to say that you are misinformed as to the amount of the share capital, as practically the whole 800,000*l.* has been already subscribed. The following paragraphs from the original share capital prospectus show that what is now proposed to be done was then distinctly foreshadowed :—"The Portuguese Government agrees to pay to the company such a sum half-yearly as will be sufficient to give a dividend of 5 per cent. on all capital up to 800,000*l.* raised for the purposes of the works authorised by the convention, and agrees, should any further capital be required, to give, subject to the consent of Parliament, 6 per cent. per annum on such additional capital as may be proved to be necessary for the completion of the said works, and charges the four lacs of rupees payable under the Treaty of Lisbon, or any amount substituted therefore, as security for the above payments, and engages that they shall be applied for no other purpose whatever. "Any further capital, beyond the present issue of shares, is intended to be raised, when required, on debentures, and considering the exceptionally safe character of the security, the amount should be raised at a low rate of interest."

This evoked the following letter from Mr. W. Ford :—The letter of the Secretary of the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway Company in your Money Article of to-day is unsatisfactory and misleading. It is unsatisfactory, for, so far from settling all doubts upon the point at issue, it confirms too clearly the apprehension expressed in your article of the 6th inst., that the proposed issue of debentures may involve the loss to the shareholders of their primary hold upon the subsidy of four lacs of rupees; that, in short, their shares run some danger of being depreciated by having preferential capital put above them. It is misleading because it omits to state that in the original prospectus of the company it was announced, in conspicuous red type, that "Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. is guaranteed by the Portuguese Government on the whole of the capital (800,000) and further secured by the appropriation of the annual sum of four lacs of rupees (about 35,000*l.*) payable by the British Government to that of Portugal under the Treaty of Lisbon." Further, it was stated—"With the careful provisions in the convention in favour of the company, the directors have no hesitation in offering the shares as a safe investment, having the absolute guarantee of the Portuguese Government and the collateral security of the British Government to the extent of the four lacs of rupees." There is also the important fact that the amount of four lacs is payable under the Treaty of Lisbon, not by the Indian, but by the British Government, and that sum is sufficient to pay about 4 per cent. of the guarantee of 5 per cent. given by the Portuguese Government on the capital of 800,000*l.*" You, sir, have truly said, "No Indian Railway Guarantee to share capital has heretofore been hurt by the borrowing of money on debentures," and I trust that my fellow shareholders will unanimously reject the attempt to do so in the case of this company.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.— A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and swee herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 3, Farringdon Road, London.

THE PARCEL POST TO INDIA.

AT the invitation of Lord John Manners, the Postmaster-General, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, his predecessor in the office, attended at the General Post-Office to seal up the last of the parcels which form the first instalment of the parcel post to Gibraltar, Egypt, Aden, India, and British Burmah. As has already been stated, the extension of this delivery began on July 1. All but one of the 24 boxes containing the parcels had been already sealed up when the ceremony began. The Postmaster-General, who was accompanied by Lady John Manners, the Dowager Duchess of Manchester, Miss Blackwood, and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre were received by a guard of honour of the 24th (Post Office) Rifle Volunteers.

Mr. Blackwood said that this was the first instalment despatched by the Foreign Parcels Post. He expressed the gratification which the department felt at having been able so successfully to carry out the arrangements. He handed to his Lordship the last parcel to be put in the box before it was sealed down.

Lord John Manners said that he felt that it was to his predecessor that the honours were due. He therefore would hand the parcel to Mr. Shaw-Lefevre and ask him to deposit it in the box. (Cheers.)

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre said,—I esteem it most courteous and considerate on the part of the new Postmaster-General that one of his first acts has been to invite his predecessor to take a leading part in the ceremony of despatching the first parcel by post to India. It is true that the arrangements for carrying into effect this important extension of the parcel post were completed during my term of office; but, on my part, I had done no more than carry out the plans devised by my predecessor, Mr. Fawcett, and the chief credit is due to the able and public-spirited permanent officers of the department and especially to Mr. Baines and to Mr. Jeffery. The parcel which I now deposit in the mail-box for Bombay is the first which will be sent under the new arrangement, and the first commencement of a parcel post between this country and its colonies and dependencies. At the same time the parcel post will be opened to Gibraltar and Aden. That in Egypt began a few days ago and is already largely in use. Negotiations with all our other colonies and with all foreign Powers are in progress, and the change of Government, I feel confident, will make no difference whatever in their completion. I hope that the noble lord, my successor, will have the credit of completing these arrangements and of achieving the inestimable advantage of an universal International and Intercolonial Parcel Post, when it will be possible to send or receive a parcel from any most remote post-office in the United Kingdom to or from any other person in any part of the world. Two years have now elapsed since the Inland Parcel Post was begun by Mr. Fawcett. At first the number of parcels transmitted did not reach the number that was anticipated. It started at the rate of only 15,000,000 a year, but since then there has been a continuous increase month by month and week by week, showing that the post is growing in the confidence of the public, and that it is making its way more and more into the habits and necessities of the people. The present number of parcels conveyed is at the rate of 27,000,000. We have no reason to believe that it has much interfered with the numerous private agencies which exist for the collection and distribution of parcels, nor do we believe that the Post Office has much interfered with the railway companies. It has been mainly a supplement to all these agencies, and the 27,000,000 parcels now carried are an addition to the parcels carried by other agencies, and therefore an enormous addition to the convenience of the public. A few weeks ago I directed a test to be made of the efficiency of the parcel post, as compared with other existing agencies. One hundred test parcels were sent from various places in the country to other distant places by the parcel post, and at the same time the same number of parcels were sent by the railways, or by whatever other agencies existed, from or to the same places for the purpose of comparison. It was found that 71 per cent. of those sent by the post arrived earlier than those sent by other agencies. The average time occupied in the transmission by the parcel post was 20 hours and 21 minutes, while by other agencies it was 25 hours and 50 minutes. All the parcels sent by the Post Office were delivered at the houses of the persons to whom they were addressed, while of the others 73 per cent. were left at the nearest railway station. As regards the charges, it was found that in 68 cases out of the 100 the charge was less by the post than by the other agencies, in 24 it was the same, and in eight only was it more. The cases of damage were fewer by the post than by other agencies. Of the parcels sent by the post it is now ascertained that the proportion lost is less than one in 10,000, and the proportions damaged is also less than one in 10,000. The parcel post stimulates letter writing; every parcel means probably two additional letters; one additional penny for a letter for every parcel carried more than covers the most extreme estimate of the loss incurred by the parcel post. It is most creditable to the administration of this great department that the parcel post has been engrafted upon the letter post without delay or hindrance to the conveyance of the 2,000 millions of letters or other packets sent yearly through the post. I may be permitted to pay a tribute to the energy and enterprise of the Peninsular and Oriental Company in carrying on for many years a species of parcel post to India. In future, however, parcels up to 7lb. will be collected or delivered in any part of the United Kingdom for or from India at the same charge that has applied hitherto to London parcels only—namely, at 1s. a lb. Eventually, all the British possessions in the East, all the colonies of Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, and the South African settlements, the West Indian islands, and Canada will be included in the parcel post system. Before long also an arrangement now in course of negotiation with France, Germany, Italy, and other great States of the Continent, will be completed, and still greater advantages will result from an international post with the United States. The completion of this great work will rest with the noble lord my successor. (Cheers.)

The box was then screwed down and the scales affixed by Lady John Manners, the Dowager Duchess of Manchester, Miss Blackwood, Lord John Manners, and M. Shaw-Lefevre, and subsequently.

Lady John Manners said it gave her great gratification to have been allowed to impress a seal upon the first parcel post sent to India. She had a son at Gibraltar, and she believed she was expressing the feeling of many mothers in saying that such a parcel post would be of inestimable benefit. (Cheers.)

The boxes were then taken to the yard, and the visitors and officials were photographed. The proceedings then terminated.

THE ATTACK ON THE FRENCH AT HUE.

THE Bill for the ratification of the treaty of peace with China was down for discussion in the French Chamber on July 6. At the opening of the discussion General Campenon, Minister of War, had to announce to deputies the resumption of hostilities at Hue. He explained that General de Courcy, with an escort consisting of a battalion of the 3rd Regiment of Zouaves and a company of Chasseurs, arrived at Hue on the 2nd inst. This force, and the small occupation garrison consisting of soldiers of the infantry of the marine, occupied the forts of Thuan An at the mounth of the river and the northern angle of the citadel of Hue, which is the seat of the Government. That northern angle is situated close to a populous quarter of the town. The opposite angle of the citadel is occupied by the French Legation. General Campenon said that the 3rd and 4th inst. were spent in *pourparlers* between General de Courcy and the Annamite Ministers, and that these constituted a fresh striking proof of the hostility of the Annamite Government towards France. In order that deputies might be in possession of all the facts so far as they were known by the Cabinet, General Campenon read the three following telegrams received from General de Courcy :—

Hue, 5th July, 3.0 a. m.—The Legation and Hong Ca were attacked by surprise at one o'clock in the morning by the whole of the Annamite force garrisoning the Hong Ca, where the 3rd Zouaves are quartered. The citadel is on fire at several places. The musket-firing and cannonading are heavy. I am certain, from the direction of the firing, that the enemy is repulsed. I have been able to preserve the telegraph station, established in a straw hut. I have sent orders to Haidhong for the troops camped there to be sent here at once. I feel no uneasiness.

Hue, 5th July, 11 a. m.—The citadel is in our power with 1,000 pieces of artillery. The troops have acted splendidly and are full of courage. Our losses are considerable. The attack of the Annamites commenced simultaneously at 1 a. m. against the part of the citadel occupied by us and the Legation. The assailants, numbering 30,000, commenced by setting fire to the straw-thatched barracks of Hong Ca and those occupied by the infantry of the marine at the Legation. Everything was burned, except the ammunition and the provisions, which are safe. The Legation buildings are riddled with cannon balls. I am taking all necessary measures to repulse any attack which may be made to-night, at least on the Legation. Pray feel no alarm. Orders have been given for the movements of troops to reinforce the garrison.

Hue, 6th July, 12-30 a. m.—I confirm the possession of the citadel after a traitorous attack made by all the Annamite troops. Our men were awoke by their barracks being set on fire, and though bombarded at the same time they kept the enemy at bay. At the break of day they advanced, and the enemy was put to the rout. The ground is strewn with from twelve to fifteen hundred corpses of Annamite soldiers. Our losses are sixty men killed or wounded. I will forward you a detailed account to-morrow, and the list of rewards that should be given to our brave officers and soldiers for this feat of arms. I have been warned that an attack is to be made on the Legation to-night. I am watching in person. Everything will go well.

After reading these telegrams, General Compenon added that there were 35,000 men in Tong-king, of which force 30,000 men could be spared, so that there was in the far East more than a sufficient force for any possible eventuality. Parliament and the country need, therefore, feel no alarm. In conclusion the Minister was very warmly applauded when he promised faithfully to hide nothing from the Chamber, but to keep the deputies correctly informed concerning everything that might happen. Monsignor Frepel, the Bishop of Angers, moved that, in view of the alarming news received from Hué, the discussion of the Treaty of Tientsin with China should be adjourned; but after some discussion the motion was rejected, and eventually the Bill ratifying the treaty was agreed to upon a division, after a debate which offered few points of interest.

The Minister of War received on Wednesday the following telegram from General de Courcy, which had been sent from Hué at eleven o'clock on Tuesday night :—"We are absolute masters here. The enemy's troops are dispersing. There have been some isolated conflagrations in the neighbourhood of the Legation building and in certain portions of the citadel; but the royal palace is still intact, thanks to the exemplary discipline of the battalion of Zouaves who captured the place and are now guarding it. The palace contains a great store of wealth, comprising bar silver to the value of five million francs, which figure will be largely increased should any gold bars be found. The artistic riches of the palace are inestimable. I shall await instructions. I request authority to confer a large number of crosses and medals than I have here available."

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

A CORRESPONDENT at Cairo says that Sir Henry Drummond Wolff will receive the most courteous reception from the Khedive and in all official circles when he makes his appearance as High Commissioner.

The Arab paper *Akhbar* learns from Suakim that the Mahdi is still at Omdurman, where he is said to be concentrating troops for an "invasion of Egypt." The concentration, however, proceeds very slowly, owing to famine, the people having been prevented from cultivating their land from fear of the English. There are no exports, and money flows freely out of the country to pay for arms and ammunition sent to the Mahdi's army by Tripoli and Benghasi. Osman Digma is reported to have arrived at Omdurman quite recently to congratulate the Mahdi on the fall of Khartoum. The Mahdi gave him 5,000 dols. and a sword of honour which he had received from his partisans in Cairo. Omdurman has 800 camels and 6,000 men, half of whom wear only a kind of shirt and girdle. The Mahdi wears a white shirt and trousers, and gold-worked sandals.

The Arabs have again been creeping up to Suakim, though at present there has been no firing. On July 2 a number of Osman Digna's followers actually penetrated the lines, and gained access to an outlying garden, where traces of their presence were discovered in the morning.

The "positively last" man from Khartoum is one Abdullah Bey Ismail, who commanded one of the battalions of irregular troops at the siege of that place, and who escaped, and has made a statement before Major Turner, of the Intelligence Department at Dongola. This man denies the treachery of Farig Pasha, who was his fellow-officer. He says that twenty days before the capture of the city Gordon urged all civilians incapable of bearing arms to leave in order to avoid starvation, and sent a letter to the Mahdi, worded :—"Behold these people now that I have had them six months. Do you, therefore, act likewise. Feed, support them. Even as I have done up to the present date do you in the future." Abdullah gives the number of persons left in Khartoum before it was taken as about 14,000, including the military. Farig Pasha, he declares, was killed because the had served the infidel. He believes that 4,000 or 5,000 civilians and soldiers were massacred, though several grappled with their murderers and strangled many in their despair. Gordon, together with a "European doctor," an interpreter, and two other men, killed 200 Arabs at least from the palace; and when their ammunition was exhausted, the eastern door was thrown open, and Gordon, "calm and serene," smoking a cigarette and carrying a sword in his right hand, appeared. There was a pause for a moment, but one near him raised a rifle and shot the General dead. "I speak the truth" added Abdullah, "and lie not, Allah knows." The dervishes then assembled and killed the survivors. The Mahdi every day, after reading his prayers, "rises up to his full height and, turning to the north, draws his long two-edged sword and cries, 'Woe, woe to you, Stamboul, for this sword is against you!'"

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

THE third ordinary general meeting of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company (Limited) was held in London on the 8th inst., Sir T. D. Forsyth in the chair. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman stated that on the 1st nst. they opened the section of line from Hospet o Dharwar, of 102 miles, making a total of 316 miles of railway now opened. They were pushing on the West Deccan line from Poona, to join with he South Deccan line, and they had every reason to hope that by the beginning of 1886 the railway would be opened to Miraj, a distance of 159 miles, and that it would be completed to join the South Deccan line by the end of next year, leaving a very small portion to complete the railway to the frontier to join with the West of India Portuguese line. That, however, was the hardest part of the whole system. They originally estimated that the line, fully equipped, would cost about £6,525 per mile, but they now expected a considerable saving on that, and they believed that if the shareholders sanctioned the extensions, for which their approval would be asked that day, that the capital already raised, including the £300,000 still remaining to be issued, would amply suffice for the purpose. With regard to the extensions, one was of 13 miles from Rannibennur to Hurrihur—a line which must be made if they were to have any connexion with the Mysore Railway—and the other was of 31 miles between Bellary and Gundakur, to join them on to the Madras Railway. The latter extension was actually made, but a third rail must be laid to enable this company to run their narrow-gauge engines over the line. He was glad to state that the Government had decided to pay them in sterling in London. In compliance with a request which had been expressed by some of the shareholders, they proposed to convert the fully paid shares into stock, and the Secretary of State had agreed to allow three months to the holders of partially paid-up shares to pay up in full, in order that they might have the full advantage of the changes. There would not be a call this year, but those who did not pay up in connexion with the proposed conversion would most likely be called upon to pay up in full during 1886. Major-General J. S. Trevor seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously; and resolutions were afterwards passed approving the conversion of fully paid shares into stock, authorizing the directors to enter into contracts with the Secretary of State for India and others in connexion with the extensions mentioned, and re-electing the retiring directors and auditors.

A BLUE RIBAND GENERAL.

THE kindness of a General Officer whose identity any old "9th" man will recognise (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*) has enabled us to give our readers in print a copy of a letter which speaks for itself in every line in the intense power and originality of one of the greatest captains of the century. Those who do not know what Charles Napier was and did may as well set about the study of his share in the work of empire-making to see whether he is entitled to the place we have assigned him or not. Those who are acqainted with his character and acts will not question the correctness of our description. There is a very interesting insight into the strange attachment of the Anglo-Indian soldier to the family relation to a small Irish village in the letter which may explain some way the "odic force" of the man in the allusion to the boyish memories of Colbridge which would be received with enthusiatic pleasure in the Green Isle in times gone bye.

"Kurrachee, Feb. 1, 1844.

Private James Neary,—I received your letter, dated January 12; you tell me that you give satisfaction to your officers, which is just what you ought to do. I am very glad to hear it, because I have a regard for everyone reared at Castletown for I was reared there my self. However as I and all belonging to me have left that part of the country for more than 20 years I neither know who Mr. Tom Kelly is nor do I know your father, but I know that I would go far any day in the year to serve a Colbridge man, or any man from the Barony of Salt, in which Colbridge stands, that is to say, if such a man behaves himself like a good soldier, and not like a d——d drunken son of a b——h like James Johnston, whom you know very well if you are a Castletown man. Now, Mr. James Neary, as I am sure you are and must be a remarkably sober man, as I am myself, or I should not have got on so well in the world as I have done, I say as you are a remarkably sober man, I desire you to take this letter to your captain, and ask him to show it to your lieutenant-colonel, and to ask the said lieutenant-colonel, with my best compliments, to have you in his memory, and if you are a remarkably sober man mind that, James Neary, if you are a remarkably sober man like I am, and in all other ways fit to be a lance-corporal, I will be very much obliged to him to promote you now and hereafter, but if you are like James Johnston, then I sincerely hope he will give you a double quantity of punishment, as you will in that case well deserve for taking up my time, which I am always ready to spare for a good soldier, but not for a bad one. Now, if you behave well, this letter will give you a fair start in life, and if you behave well, I hope soon to hear that you are a corporal. Mind what you are about, and believe me to be your well-wisher, CHARLES NAPIER,

Major-General and Governor of Scinde, because I have always been a remarkably sober man."

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, July 7, 1885.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870—

Rear-Admiral A T Thrupp has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 10th July, 1885.

Royal Artillery, Genl R Cadell, C B (late Madras), to be Col-Comdt, vice Genl W C F Gosling (late Madras) deceased.

The retirement of Lieut-Col and Col A J Wake (late Bengal) to take effect from the 18th April, 1885, and not as stated in the Gazette of 2nd June, 1885.

Lieut-Col and Col H T Vachell (late Bombay) has retired upon a pension and extra annuity, with the honorary rank of Maj-Govt.

Lieut-Col and Col G R Manderson, C B (late Bengal), has retired upon a pension and extra annuity, with the honorary rank of Maj-Genl.

The undermentioned officers to be Lieut-Cols:—

Lieut-Col and Col B H Pottinger (late Bombay) from the Seconded List, supernumerary to the Estabt.

Major and Col A Harness, C B, upon the Seconded List, with seniority next to and below Lieut-Col R C Drysdale.

Major and Lieut-Col W S Hebbert (late Madras), supernumerary to the Estabt.

Major F G Gyll has retired upon retired, pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

In the notification in the London Gazette of 2nd June, 1885, of the promotion of Major and Col F S Le Grice, the Army rank of that officer should have been as now stated, and not as therein described.

The undermentioned officers to be Majors :—

Major H R Y Browne, from the Seconded List, vice Bt Lieut-Col W S Hebbert (late Madras), promoted.

Major E T Browell, from the Seconded List, vice E G H Bingham, seconded for service with the local Forces in New South Wales.

Cap W L Davidson, vice W M Campbell, seconded for service in the Indian Ordance Dept.

Capt A L Pringle has retired on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major.

The undermentioned officers to be Capts :—

Lieut H G Pelly, vice R P Leach, seconded for service as an Instr at the Royal Mily College.

Lieut J S Minter upon the Seconded List.

Capt H P Willoughby, from the Seconded List, vice M W P Block, seconded for service as an Instr at the Royal Mily Academy.

Capt W Grant de Jersey, from the Seconded List, vice W L Davidson, promoted.

Lieut F R Wingate, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut, vice C H Milward, seconded for service with the Local Forces, New South Wales.

The undermentioned Lieuts to be lieuts on the Seconded List :—

W St Pierre Bunbury for service with the Local Forces in New South Wales.

W J Underwood for service with the Punjaub Frontier Force.

A L Carroll for service in the Indian Ordnance Dept.

Lieut H R Butler resigns his Commission.

The surname of Lieut C Rawnsrey is as now stated and not as described in the Gazette of 9th June 1885.

Sergt-Major John Paulson to be Qrmr to complete the Estabt.

Royal Engineers Col J H Smith has retired upon retired pay with an annuity.

Staff in Egypt—The following appointments have been made to the Staff in Egypt Dated 1st July 1885:

To be a Local Major-General on the Staff—Bgdr-Genl F W Grenfell with the local rank of Major-Genl whilst so employed.

To Asst Adjt and Qtnr Genls—Major and Bt Lieut-Col K Murray, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fuslrs).

Capt and Lieut-Col H C Colvile, Grenadier Guard (for Intelligence Duties).

To be Depy Asst-Adjt and Qrmr-Genl—Capt B F Holme, the Buffs (East Kent Regt).

To be a Bgdr Genl on the Staff—lieut Col and Col W Green C B the Blavk Watch (Royal Highlanders) with the local ran of Bgdl Genl whilst so employed.

To be Cols on the Staff—Lieut Col and Col W F Butler C B half-pay with the local rank of Bgdr Genl whist so employed.

Bt Col E P Leach, VC, Rl Engrs.

To be Brigade Major—Major M S Crofton the South Staffordshire Regt.

Capt R G Kekewick the Buffs (East Kent Regt)

Half-Pay Lieut-Col ana Col W Lluellyn from the R A to be Col.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Brig Kuratarudeen, 154 tons. Nacoda, sails to-day for Colombo with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Swiftoure, 1,257 tons, Captain Ges, Burton, which arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Newport (2nd June, brought a cargo of 2,239 tons coal : she is consigned to Wallace and Co.

THE steam-ship Inchrhona, Captain Macdonald, which arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Cardiff (25 June) brought a cargo of 2,752 tons coal ; she is consigned to James Mackintosh.

THE steam-ship Clan Macdonald, 1,716 tons, Captain William Millard which arrived in harbour on Sunday last from, A Glasgog, brought a general cargo ; she is consigned to Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE steam-ship Lilburn Town, 1,891 tons, Captain E. to. Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (26th ultimo) with a cargo of 3,482 tons coal : she is consigned McKullock and Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
26	Clan Macdonald (s)	Millard	Glasgow June 23.
27	Lilburn Town (s)	Brown......	Cardiff, June 26.
	Malwa (s)	Atkinson ...	London, July 1.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
27	Assyria (s)........	Macfarlane.	Bassorah.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Berenice, for Trieste and Venice.
" Assam, for London, etc.
" Euphrates, for Kurrachee.

The Brig Kuratarudeen Nacoda, obtained per porclearance yesterday for Colombo.

HIGH COURT—JULY 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

218-83—M M Munshi—Thucker Chatoorbhooj Moorarjee and another, vs Wassudeo Ramchunderjee and others—Tobin and R, C. L and O, Band B, and Little, S F and N.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes

242-83—Craigie L. and O.—H. S. King vs. H. T. Bulkley.
245-83—Tyebjee and D.—Manockchuad Kupoorchund vs. Thucker Dewshunker Ramnath and another—Jefferson B. and D.

Long Causes.

209-83—Little, S, F and N—Kanji Mulji, vs Gopall Purshotum—Mooljee, B B.—Part heard
216-83—Mulji, B B—Gopaldas Purshotumdas and others, vs Canji Mulji and another—Little, S. F. and N.
268-83—Mulji, B B—Gopalji Purshotum and others, vs Canji Mulji—Little, S F and N.
15-83—E Wilkin—Ramchunder Rajina, vs Ramchunder Atmaram and others.
372-84—Hore, C and B—Esmail Haji Oosman, vs Haji Mahomed Haji Oosman and others—Jefferson, B and D, and Macfarlane and E.
51-85—Nanu and H—Sorabji Hormusji Bottlewala and another, vs Nanabhoy Burjorji Bottlewala and another—Ardesir and H.
80-85—Payne, G and S—Hurnath Roopaji and others, vs Mahomed Haji Ally and others—Hore, C and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes

115-85—Chalk and W—Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy, vs Premchund Roychund and E Wilkin.
270-85—Payne, G and S—Thucker Premjee Tricomdas vs. Thucker Odhowjee Khuttow—Ardasir and H
279-85—Little, S F and N—The Trustees of the Port of Bombay vs Heerjee Hunsraj—(Settled).
280-85—Balkrishna and B—Krishnarao Bhaskerjee and another, vs Tukaram Vithal.

Long Cause.

304-83—Macfarlane and E—Mahomed Seedick Hajee Abdulla, vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others—Jefferson, B and D and P., G and S—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS,—JULY 25.

Mayne, Capt, By D C O, Belooch, on leave, from Hyderabad Sind.

JULY 26.

Jones, Maj, By 2nd Lanc, on leave, from Deesa.
Willis, Surg, By 9th Bombay Infy, on leave, from Mount Aboo.

JULY 27.

Webb, Dy. Surg-Genl A M Staff, on leave, from England.
Ellis, Brig-Genl Mad Brig Staff, on leave, from Pachmarhi,

DEPARTURES.—JULY 27.

Bell, Lt, By R Art, on duty, to Hyderabad.
Webb, Dy Surg-Genl Bl A M Staff, on duty, to Meerat, Mayne, Capt, By 2nd D C O, Belooch, on leave, to Poona.

JULY 28.

Jones, Maj, By 2nd Lanc, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, July 25.

1. The usual monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head Quarters on Thursday next, the 30th inst., at 5-30 p.m. sharp All members are requested to attend.

2. The Prospectus of the Poona Central Rifle Meeting to be held at Poona on the 1st October next and following days can be seen at Head Quarters.

By order,
A. W. PRIOR, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

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Phosphorus is a very important alimentary principle; it is present in minute quantities in most food, and it is a matter of popular experience that food which is rich in Phosphorus is found to possess remarkable sustaining power. Oysters, lobsters, and other shell fish are partaken of almost greedily at late suppers, at balls, and after unusual exercise. Eggs also contain Phosphorus, and are very sustaining, and in normal states of living the supply obtained from these sources is sufficient.

The conditions of life in India, however, are exceptional, and altogether differ from life in England—the climate inducing, in many cases, lassitude, loss of energy and mental depression; in others again, as Judges, Civilians, Merchants, similar symptoms show themselves, the result of an overworked brain; and in all such cases, if Freeman's Syrup of Phosphorus is at once prescribed, the early symptoms are speedily remedied, instead of the characteristic ones of overwork, mental depression, premature mental decay setting in, and finishing with a general break up of the health.

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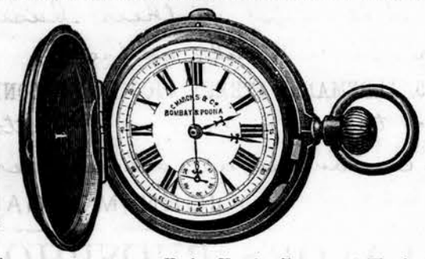
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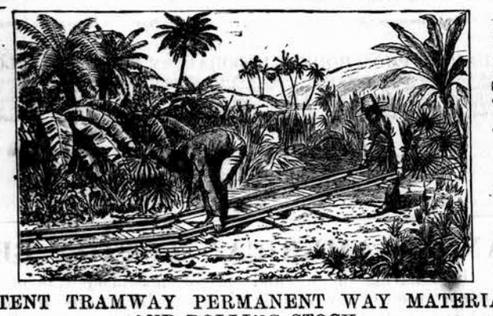
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